

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XIX

JANUARY, 1929

NUMBER I

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers Association Company, (Inc.)

F. J. HAGENBARTH, President

Published at 509 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered as Second Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....IRENE YOUNG
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Table of Contents

Regular Departments:

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand	25
Around the Range Country.....	37
The Boston Wool Market.....	41
Letter of a Shepherd to His Pal.....	43

Special Articles

Phoenix Extends the Glad Hand to Wool Growers	12
Further Action in Case of Defunct Live Stock Loan Company.....	15
The Sheep Show at Los Angeles.....	15
Lamb Feeders Meet at Greeley.....	15
Prominent Men In Congress Who Control Legislation Affecting Farmers and Stockmen.....	16
An Analysis of the 1928 Lamb Market Statistics	18
Growing Lamb Above the Timberline	26
Australia Sells Her Wool.....	27
The Wool Institute and Its Show.....	31
Wool Production Factors Analyzed by Ingenious Research Methods.....	32
Report of the Annual Meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Assn.....	33
Growing Wool in Western Oregon.....	34
Sore Mouth in Feeder Lambs.....	34
The Price of Feeder Lambs.....	36
Rambouillet Association Meeting.....	36
Lamb Feeding Situation in Far Western States	40
Ewes Scarce in Central Pennsylvania.....	44
Minnesota Lamb Production Competition	45
Condition of Western Ranges and Live Stock on December 1.....	46
Report of Gooding County (Idaho) Wool and Lamb Pools in 1928.....	47
Eastern County Wool Pools.....	48

THE EDITOR'S BOX

The Wool Tariff:

It still seems likely that the tariff, along with agricultural legislation, will be under consideration by Congress during the spring months.

Even if this should be the case there is no reason why wool values should be adversely affected. In fact, it is more reasonable to expect the contrary. It is agreed that from a strictly protectionist standpoint some corrections are now needed in a general tariff law written six years ago and soon after the close of the war, but the chief reason for an early consideration of the tariff is to give to agricultural products the benefit of such further protection as will improve market conditions. Undoubtedly, some theoretical free traders will, as on former occasions, argue against the whole plan and policy of protective import duty rates. It can also be expected that representatives of some interests that wish cheap grains and animal products will oppose advances in present rates.

Advances Likely:

But the only logical prospect as to final results is that the rates on all principal agricultural commodities either will be advanced or retained at their present level. While wool users may be in some uncertainty as to future rates of duty, they have no grounds for expecting that Congressional action will lower wool values. It is much more likely to raise them.

The National Wool Growers Association will be represented by its president and others when the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives takes up the wool schedule on February 6. Representatives also will testify regarding the duty rates on lamb and mutton during the consideration by the committee of the agricultural schedule beginning on January 24.

Demand for Lamb:

December lamb prices at the markets were more satisfactory to sellers than they were in the same month one year ago. Large feed lot operators are yet uneasy as to whether prices for finished lambs will permit a profit, but their position and prospects are much better than a year ago.

The stronger tone in the market has come in the face of an increase of five per cent in the number slaughtered in the first ten months of the year. This indicates a growing demand for lamb even though at times during the fall months packers were forced to freeze a part of their slaughter for later sale. This, however, was due to bad distribution in delivery of live lambs when shippers appeared to be determined to sell everything at the same time.

Cooperation in New Quarters:

The idea of cooperation and unity of action continues to spread. Some of the present improvement in textile circles is attributed to the recently organized Wool Institute through which cloth manufacturers hope to improve conditions and methods of cloth selling and also of purchasing materials. The Institute is yet too new to have accomplished extensive reforms or improvements, but it may already have created an atmosphere favorable to greater unity of action by its members and more general adherence to best methods of selling cloth.

Wool dealers, members of the Boston Wool Trade Association, met last month to discuss trade problems "with the idea of arriving at some definite program of cooperative action which would result in a more orderly method of handling the business." Western wool growers may be surprised to learn of the effective way in which they are considered to be organized. A New York paper, in commenting upon the dealers' conference said:

Preliminary to the formulation of any plan of action, it would seem proper to listen to Mr. Elliott's suggestion that the Boston wool trade lacks coherent organization for the solution of its most difficult problems, while it is placed between two powerful groups which have recently become highly organized. These are the consumers and distributors of wool and wool products on the one hand, and the association of wool growers, better organized and more powerful than ever before in the

history of the wool growing industry, on the other.

Later reports of the movement indicated that consideration was given to the idea of delaying, or perhaps discontinuing the making of pre-shearing contracts with growers. This was shortly before the spurt of wool contracting in Colorado

which, however, was attributed to a western operator. A committee was named to work upon the matter of adoption and use of a wool buying contract that would secure uniform procedure of buyers in respect to interest on advances, tag discounts, and other points.

Phoenix Extends the Glad Hand to Wool Growers

Unusual Preparation to Accommodate and Entertain the Sixty-fourth Annual Convention of Wool Growers—Requested that Hotel Reservations be Made Early

PROGRAM SUBJECTS AND SPEAKERS

The first session of the convention on Tuesday morning, January 29, will be given over to the opening exercises, the Secretary-Treasurer's report, and President Hagenbarth's annual address. The President's address will be of unusual interest and will furnish the keynote of the convention in respect to tariff and other pertinent subjects.

Tuesday afternoon will be turned over entirely to consideration of the subject, "Increasing the Demand for Lamb." R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, will outline the plan and results of the work in detail and D. W. Hartzell will repeat his carcass cutting demonstration. Representatives of Swift, Armour and Wilson Companies, together with Coast packers will discuss lamb consumption and selling of the dressed product from the standpoint of the packers. S. K. Warrick, secretary and manager of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, will also speak.

The Wednesday forenoon session will be devoted chiefly to the subject of wool marketing. J. F. Walker of Ohio will discuss his observations of wool production and selling in Australia. H. M. Robinson of the First National Bank of Los Angeles has been invited to discuss the best present methods and facilities for financing the production and selling of wool. Paul Draper of Boston will make a statement regarding the form of wool contract which has been proposed for uniform use by Boston concerns.

The afternoon of Wednesday will be devoted to sightseeing trips provided by the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce. These will include visits to range flocks wintering in the vicinity of Phoenix and in which lambing and shearing will be in progress.

On Wednesday evening a Spanish buffet supper dance will be given by the host city in the ballroom of the Hotel Westward Ho.

Major R. Y. Stuart, chief of the United States Forest Service, is expected to give the opening address at the session of Thursday morning. This session is planned to include reports of committees and all other convention business, with an adjournment at about one o'clock for other trips and for a golf tournament for those attending the convention.

[The City of Phoenix, through its Chamber of Commerce, presents Arizona attractions to members of the National Wool Growers Association. The Chamber's director of publicity, Gusse Thomas Smith, urges, in the following language, the attractions and hospitality which go with the welcome to Phoenix to wool growers.]

As warm and generous as the magic sunshine of Arizona is the welcome awaiting the National Wool Growers Convention in Phoenix and the Salt River Valley the last three days in January and reservations are being eagerly awaited. "If you are planning to attend, write the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Box 1376, immediately" is the plea being made by the Reservation Committee.

Also, the warning is going out that even the most conscientious conventionaire should begin well ahead to prepare for a full program of play as well as work; that the recreational features are to be limited only by the time the visitors allot to the enjoyment of the variety Arizona has to offer: its numberless scenic drives; its midwinter outdoor sports of golf, polo, trapshooting with, perhaps, a few barbecues or club banquets; and, best of all, just good, old fashioned picnicking or rambling on the desert. Oh, yes, they picnic in Arizona in January—the desert is so lovely then and holds something deep and strengthening for all who go there and let its magic work.

Only five miles from the heart of Phoenix, straight south on Central Avenue lies Phoenix Mountain Park, 14,400 acres of wild, unspoiled desert, the largest city park in the world. Its highest peak is only twenty-six hundred feet, not

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association is called to meet at the Adams Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona, January 28, 1929, at 8 p. m.

This is a time when the united and best counsel is needed for our industry. We are facing tariff legislation and most likely national forest grazing legislation; and there is also the lamb demonstration work to consider. Our industry is vitally interested in these three subjects. We are, therefore, requesting not only a full attendance of the Executive Committee members, but the secretaries of the various state wool growers' associations as well.

F. J. Hagenbarth,
President.



Golfing in January—in Phoenix. A golf tournament for wool growers and friends attending the convention is scheduled for the afternoon of January 31.

enough to be forbidding but just enough to afford an exhilarating climb which well repays the effort. Below in breath-taking beauty the vast, saucer-like oasis, the Salt River Valley, spreads out to its fluted edge of purple, desert mountains. Nine lusty, young towns with Phoenix in the center, are stretching and growing there, knit together with the mottled velvet of semi-tropical vegetation in a gossamer pattern by two thousand miles of glistening canals. On the sheer black walls about you are mysterious messages in the hieroglyphics of a past so dim no man may read their meaning—out there at your feet lies the future, the fastest-growing community in the United States today, with all Nature fighting on its side. With the new two and one-half million dollar Hotel Westward Ho reaching sixteen stories into the crystal air, with the new Baltimore Hotel spreading its three million dollar development up the slopes of the majestic old Squaw's Peak just north of the city, with millions of dollars of all types of expansion throughout the entire Valley now under actual construction and millions more in immediate prospect, both the present and the future excite the duller imagination.

Over the Apache Trail

But Phoenix is more than a mere local winter resort, much more than just a wonder city of prosperity, it is the vantage point from which all Arizona may be comfortably and quickly enjoyed. Leav-

ing undescribed the myriad wonders of Arizona's eleven national monuments—the largest number to be found in any one state in the Union—and her wonder of the world, the year-round Grand Canyon, National Park; merely mentioning her thirteen million acres of magnificent National Forests, full of more wild life than is found in any other sections of the United States, we suggest consideration simply of a trip over the Apache Trail.

Take a full day for this. It is worth two or more but there are so many other things and this can be accomplished in



Westward Ho, One of the Many Beautiful Hotels in Phoenix.

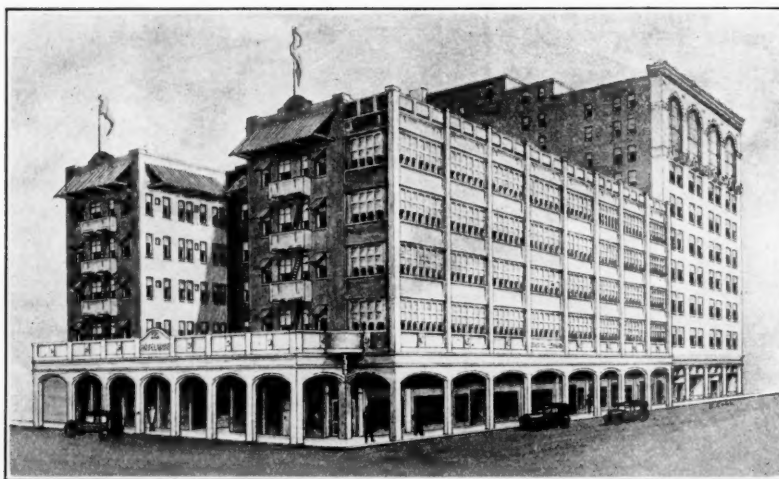
TEXAS WOOL GROWERS GET CONVENTION RATES

Special rates from Texas points to the convention at Phoenix will be on sale from January 26 to 29 at Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, and points west of these cities.

Texas was not included in the first announcement of convention rates as made by the railroad passenger bureau. However, upon further consideration, the same rate of one and one-half fares for the round trip was placed in effect for the use of Texas wool growers, their families, and friends. No certificates will be required.

in a day by regular stage leaving Phoenix about eight in the morning and returning about six in the afternoon. The fare is \$13.45. Of course, warm, outing clothes should be worn and sensible shoes are never out of place in the open. My pet advice to all who go for the first time into the desert is to clothe both the mind and the body properly and then forget all about both—relax in your cushions and let your emotions have their way!

The Apache Trail, one hundred and twenty miles between Phoenix and the old mining town of Globe, is not a mere fanciful name. It is the real thing, the ancient trail of the Apaches, used for countless centuries by those murderous old savages, smoothed out now, widened, shortened here and there and extended at both ends. It twists and climbs through the wild heart of old Apacheland



The New Adams Hotel, Headquarters for the National Wool Growers' Convention. Applications for hotel reservations should be made early to the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Box 1376. It is requested that the date of arrival be stated when asking for reservations.

where high along the walls of inaccessible canyons the ghosts of other long-forsaken trails slip around curves and dodge under ledges to eerie cliff dwellings at angles that stagger the most daring imagination. Now only eagles circle there and perhaps a wary mountain lion passes like a swift streak of silent fear.

At the Roosevelt Dam

Seventy-six miles from Phoenix high in the mountains stands the majestic Roosevelt Dam impounding a lake twenty-eight miles long with a capacity of 1,637,300 acre feet. The transformation of the desert which has created all the green beauty and amazing wealth of the Salt River Valley has been accomplished by the scientific conservation and control of the one tiny, but everflowing stream, Salt River. The Apache Trail does not at all points parallel the flow of this stream but nears it in many places.

Five huge dams, including the Roosevelt, step the water down to the valley, one for diversion and four for storage and power, creating a chain of lakes lying along the Apache Trail for nearly sixty miles, and generating 100,000 horse power electric energy, yielding an annual revenue of over \$2,500,000 and putting electricity into every farm home in the Salt River project. The big power developments are financed in such a way that their revenues will ultimately pay, not only the cost of power development itself, but, in addition, all other project

costs, including the debt to the government and the operation and maintenance expense—and still leave a substantial surplus.



George H. Todd, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce in Charge of the Entertainment for the Wool Growers' Convention.

Books could be written about this irrigation project whose phenomenal success leads all others on the federal records; books, also could be written about the wonders, the history, the legends or the thrills of the Apache Trail without in any instance sparing a word or a line for any outside topic but, after all—words tell so little.

STOPOVERS IN CALIFORNIA

There have been numerous inquiries regarding stopover privileges on the convention tickets, from persons considering making the Phoenix trip and later spending some time in Arizona or in California.

Special rates granted by the railroads for the convention call for the completion of the return trip from February 3 to 5, according to the section in which the tickets are purchased. While the special rate tickets to the convention are issued as not permitting stopovers, yet holders of tickets can stop over in Los Angeles, subject to the return limit date stamped on their tickets.

Special winter rates made for long periods are in effect from many states to California and Arizona points at the time of the convention. Those planning to spend some time in California should inquire about the purchase of long-time tickets to California points. Purchasers of such tickets can use the convention rate from California points to Phoenix. Tickets are on sale in California from January 26 to 29 and are good for return until February 4.

Go far enough on any trail in Arizona and you can read in the rocks how the world was made; stay long enough and you can see empires born of the desert grow gloriously in the sunshine to pinnacles of prosperity, see modern cities, like new jewels in ancient settings blaze suddenly with irresistible vigor. It is a young world, a vivid land, surging with hope and ambition, and busy, now, building, building for the future.

EVENTS FOR SHEEPMEN

SHOWS AND SALES

Ogden Live Stock Show—January 5-10, Ogden, Utah.

National Western Stock Show—January 12-19, Denver, Colo.

CONVENTIONS

Idaho Wool Growers—January 8-10, Boise.

Oregon Wool Growers—January 11-12, Baker City.

Washington Wool Growers—January 14-15, Yakima.

Montana Wool Growers—January 17-18, Billings.

Utah Wool Growers—January 22-23, Salt Lake City.

National Wool Growers—January 29-30-31, Phoenix, Ariz.

New Mexico Wool Growers—February 5-6, Roswell.

American National Live Stock Assn.—February 5-7, San Francisco.

P. W. OLSON DIES

Peter W. Olson, pioneer sheepman of Cokeville, Wyoming, and well known throughout western live-stock circles, died at the Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City on December 17. Death came as the result of a second operation performed within a month.

Mr. Olson is survived by his widow and four children, Leslie K. and Miss Tress of Cokeville, Arthur G. of Pocatello and Mrs. Nell Templeton of Rock Springs.

FURTHER ACTION IN CASE OF DEFUNCT LIVE STOCK LOAN COMPANY

Trial of the former president of the Western Live Stock Loan Company of Salt Lake City is expected to be held early this year in the federal district court. Since the return of the indictments reported in the November Wool Grower, further action has been instituted in the state courts by the receiver for the loan company. This is reported to have been done with a view to recovery of monies misappropriated from the funds of the company.

The following statement was printed in a recent issue of the Salt Lake Tribune:

George H. Butler, president and general manager of the defunct Western Livestock Loan Company, who recently pleaded not guilty in federal court to two indictments returned by the federal grand jury, was made defendant in another action filed in the third district court Thursday.

Butler is charged conjointly with C. O. Petersen, a former director of the Western Livestock Loan Company, and Herman Kuchler, as co-partners of the Bridger Livestock Company with using for "their own purposes and benefits" a sum in excess of \$60,000 which allegedly was appropriated from the Western Livestock Loan Company.

The complaint charges that Butler and Petersen, as officers of the Western Livestock Loan Company, turned the sum in question over to their co-partnership concern, the Bridger Livestock Company. And it is further held that the amount was never returned to the Western Livestock Loan Company.

The Bankers' Trust Company, a corporation appointed as receiver for the Western Livestock Loan Company, is the complainant in the action. The trust company prays the court to have an accounting from the defendants and to award judgment according to the findings of the accounting.

The complainant charges that the defendants had been operating the Bridger Livestock Company for two years prior to appointment by the courts of a receiver for the Western Livestock Loan Company. They bought, sold and dealt in sheep.

No announcement has been made of action by purchasers of the company's

notes to compel stockmen to make payments to them of amounts that were paid to the Western Live Stock Loan Company and not forwarded by it to the holders of the notes.

THE SHEEP SHOW AT LOS ANGELES

The third annual Christmas Fat Stock Show was held at the Los Angeles Stock Yards, December 3 to 8.

In addition to the classes for fat stock, exhibits also were made of breeding stock, including beef cattle and three breeds of hogs. There was a large show of steers in the single and car lot sections. The grand champion single steer was a purebred Hereford, bred and exhibited by the Baldwin Ranch. The champion carload was also of Herefords, exhibited by W. H. Moffat. The champion single steer sold at \$2.50 per pound, a new record for the west coast. The champion car sold at \$16.75, paid by the Cudahy Company for the Union Pacific Railroad. This car was outsold by a load of white Shorthorns from the Rancho San Julian, which brought \$18.00 per hundredweight.

The awards in the fat sheep classes were as follows:

FAT SHEEP

Carload Fat Lambs, 50 head—Metzger & Vaughn, Dixon, Cal., first; J. Bidegary, Fresno, Cal. second; H. K. Dickson, Bakersfield, Cal., third.

Best Individual Fat Lamb—Jimmy Harper, Davis, Cal., first; Metzger & Vaughn, second; O. Mendenhall, La Habra, Cal., third.

Southdown Lambs—Jimmy Harper, first and second; Metzger & Vaughn, third.

Shropshire Fat Lambs—Metzger & Vaughn, first and second.

Hampshire Fat Lambs—O. Mendenhall, first; L. E. Sheets, Pomona, Cal., second.

Suffolk Fat Lambs—Metzger & Vaughn, first.

Carload Fat Wethers, yearlings — Metzger & Vaughn, first and second.

Best Pen of Three Lambs, under 1 year—Jimmy Harper, first; Metzger & Vaughn, second and third.

Best Pen of Three Yearlings—Metzger & Vaughn, first; Boley Bigler, Huntington Park, Cal., second; Roscoe Bigler, Huntington Park, Cal., third.

The champion carload of lambs sold at \$19 to the Hauser Packing Company, the second pen bringing \$15.00.

The sensation of the week was the sale of the grand champion wether at \$11.00 a pound, the highest price on record and \$1.00 a pound higher than the price paid for the champion wether at San Francisco two weeks earlier. This wether, a South-

down, was exhibited by James Harper, Dixon, California, and was bred in the flock of the University of California. He weighed 110 pounds, and was handled through the commission firm of Washburn and Condon. The purchaser was the Hauser Packing Company, acting for the Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City.

LAMB FEEDERS MEET AT GREELEY

Representatives of the Colorado and Nebraska lamb feeders voted at their meeting in Greeley, December 19, to continue the activities of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association through the 1928-1929 season.

The meeting voted to continue the one-cent-a-lamb levy of its members on all lambs shipped and to make arrangements with the commission houses to collect the cent payment as the lambs are marketed.

The directors also voted to guarantee the National Live Stock and Meat Board \$5,000 for a campaign to increase popularity of lamb products in the consuming centers and agreed upon a \$1,200 budget for the maintenance and operation of the association.

The association will take up with the Montana Bankers Association a grievance of feeders who buy Montana lambs. Montana banks in many instances have compelled the lamb buyers to ship in currency to pay for the lambs at much expense and inconvenience to the buyers.

The association voted to send S. K. Warrick as representative to the National Wool Growers Association's convention at Phoenix, and to have this representative attend the convention of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association at Roswell on February 5 and 6.

Estimates presented at the meeting indicated that northern Colorado lamb feeding operations are 300,000 head short of last season and that the North Platte Valley is short 40,000. Other districts were reported as about the same as last year.

H. W. Farr, of Greeley, is president; Charles R. Evans, of Fort Collins, vice-president; and S. K. Warrick, secretary-treasurer of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association.

Prominent Men in Congress Who Control Legislation Affecting Farmers and Stockmen

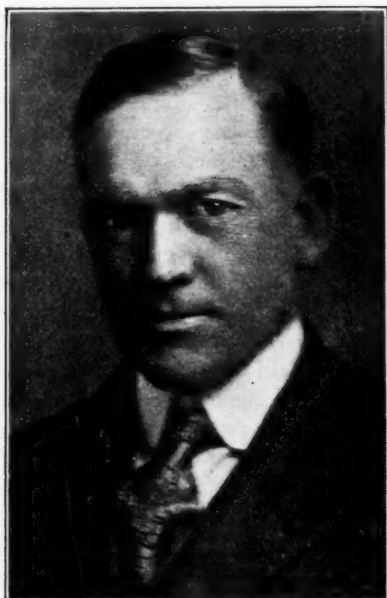
The opening session of the recently elected Seventy-first Congress promises to be a time of unusual interest for persons engaged in all branches of agriculture. Developments of recent years, and during the political campaign which

tural commodities through organizations of producers. The action to be taken seems likely to place less emphasis on the idea of "relief" and more upon the working out of constructive measures for the stabilization of agriculture upon a more satisfactory basis of returns and for giving to farmers and stockmen a larger opportunity to secure the rewards of scientific and efficient effort in production and distribution of the materials for feeding and clothing the nation.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. This committee prepares and reports the tariff measure, and frequently makes material changes in the form of the bill as received from the House of Representatives. Tariff or revenue measures, under the rules of Congress, must originate in the Lower House and only come up for consideration in the Senate upon being forwarded to that body from the other branch of Congress. It will also be recalled that it was the Senate Finance Committee that handled the foreign debt adjustment.

Senator Smoot is a banker and wool manufacturer of Provo, Utah. He first took his seat in the United States Senate on March 4, 1903, and is now in his fifth consecutive term as senator from Utah. He is a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Public Lands and Surveys, and Rules.

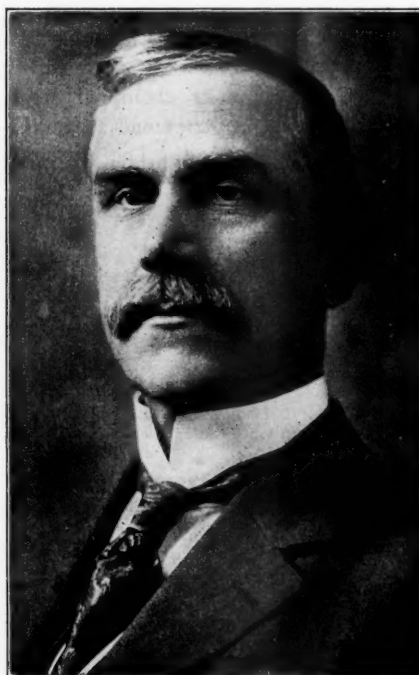
Senator Charles L. McNary from Oregon, is chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. His name is familiar to the nation through the publicity that was attached to the vari-



Senator C. L. McNary of Oregon.

resulted in the election of the Republican Party and President Hoover, have made certain that one of the first duties of the new administration is to provide for agriculture the fullest measure of stabilization and economic assistance that can be offered through national legislation. The various organizations that represent different phases of agriculture, recognizing the situation and outlook, are attempting to express their recommendations in definite forms of proposed laws and to reach agreement among themselves as to the most pressing needs, and the way in which they can most adequately be served, and the extent they can be served, through new federal laws.

The much discussed subject of "farm relief" seems likely to reach its finale through the installation of new government machinery which will be designed chiefly to aid in marketing agricul-



Senator Reed Smoot of Utah.

The photographs shown here present the chairmen of some of the more important committees of both branches of Congress which will deal with questions of peculiar interest to agriculture. It seems altogether likely that tariff revision and special agricultural legislation will come up at a special session of Congress which those in position to know predict will be called by President Hoover shortly after the closing of the Seventieth Congress on March 4.



Senator G. P. Nye of North Dakota.

ous forms of farm relief measures that have been before Congress in recent years. Mr. McNary is a lawyer by profession and was appointed by the Governor of Oregon to fill two unexpired senatorial terms of office before he took his seat as a regularly elected senator in March, 1918, which position he has held continuously since that time. Senator McNary is also a member of the Senate Committees on Commerce, Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Manufactures.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota is one of the younger members of the Senate who has advanced rapidly and reached the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys within the past year. This committee, during the session of the Seventieth Congress, has been largely concerned with oil affairs. There are pending before it, however, several pieces of proposed legislation affecting land settlements and uses of government-owned land in the western states. Some of these will be considered by the committee during the present short session, and in all probability, a number of them, with additional proposals, will be before the committee during the next Congress.

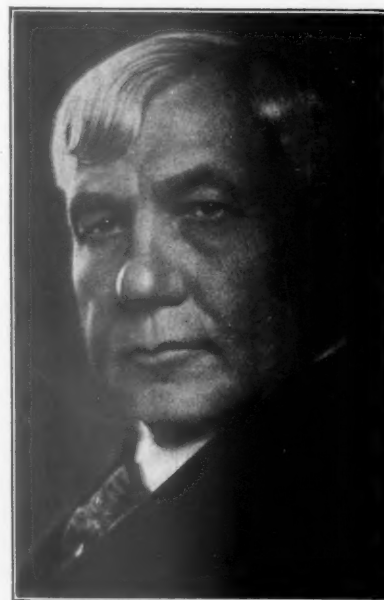
Senator Nye, who has been in the Senate since 1926, also sits on the following committees: Claims, Immigration,

Interoceanic Canals, and Territories and Insular Possessions.

Mr. Willis C. Hawley, representative from Oregon, succeeded the Hon. W. R. Green of Iowa as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. This committee corresponds to the Senate Finance Committee. It handles matters of taxation and revenue and must initiate all measures dealing with these questions, including the tariff. The dates for the hearing of testimony upon different schedules in the tariff bill have already been announced by Chairman Hawley. These hearings are to come

Representatives at the opening of the Sixty-first Congress and has served continuously since that time.

Mr. Gilbert N. Haugen, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and For-



Hon. G. N. Haugen of Iowa.

estry of the House of Representatives, comes from Iowa. His name, with Senator McNary's, has been associated with the measures on agricultural relief that have been before Congress and therefore, well known by the public generally. This committee has jurisdiction over such matters pertaining to agriculture and the national forests as are before the House of Representatives. Mr. Haugen has represented the fourth Congressional District of his state in the past fifteen Congresses.

Mr. Don B. Colton was recently selected to head the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives, succeeding Mr. Sinnott of Oregon. Mr. Colton is the author of House Bill 9283, introduced January 13, 1928, to provide for the permit system for grazing of live stock upon the public domain. The Congressional career of Mr. Colton began in November, 1920, and his reelection this fall secures his seat in the House until March 4, 1931. By profession, Mr. Colton is a lawyer, but has engaged in various business activities, including sheep raising in the northeastern part of Utah.



Hon. W. C. Hawley of Oregon.

during January and February. Since all of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will retain their positions in the next Congress, considerable advantage will be secured in the preparation of the revised tariff measure this winter for submission for early action by the House of Representatives following the convening of the expected short session.

Representative Hawley is a former president of the Willamette University of Oregon and is, by profession, a lawyer. He became a member of the House of



Hon. Don B. Colton of Utah.

An Analysis of the 1928 Lamb Market Statistics

Although the 1928 range lamb market had its disappointments for the grower, they were fewer in comparison than those of recent years. What there were came for the most part late in the season, from the middle of September on, after bulk of the range lamb crop had arrived at market.

Commencing early in the year, when western Colorado and Nebraska feeders undertook a better distribution of supplies at market, prices established themselves substantially higher than corresponding 1927 levels. The price margin between the two years through the rest of the fed season, on into the period of range lamb marketing, amounted to anywhere from 50 cents on up to \$1.50, and as high as \$2.50@2.75 in the early summer months. Not until late in September did values drop to a par with 1927.

Various reasons are advanced for the higher prices that prevailed, depending to some extent upon their source. Early in the year it was the western feeders who claimed the lion's share of the glory for pushing values up by virtue of the job they did in stringing their lambs along to market instead of making a concerted rush to see who would arrive there first to get the high money. Their action undeniably did much to dissipate a dark and cloudy outlook that was on the horizon. But, without disparaging their efforts, it may be said that other factors were at work and continued to exert their influence after the fed season was over.

An Improved Demand

There was better demand for lamb than was the case in 1927. Packers complained intermittently about the slow dressed trade, as they will probably do until the millenium is reached, but the fact remains that more lambs were consumed in 1928 than in 1927, at least so far as figures are available for the current year. No little credit for the ability of packers to throw into the channels of distribution more lambs this year than last, at prices right close to those that prevailed for the dressed product a year ago, is given to the lamb publicity work

Instead of the customary annual chart of the fall lamb markets, the Wool Grower presents this analysis of the 1928 market, which has been prepared by Mr. K. H. Kittoe of the Omaha Stockman Journal. On page 20 there is presented a complete record of the daily receipts at six principal markets for September and October. A study of this table will show very clearly how prices vary according to receipts, and also the comparison of total receipts and of feeder shipments in these months in the last two years. The heavy receipts at each of the markets during the week beginning September 10 and the price changes which followed are worthy of special study by every lamb shipper.

that has been carried on all year over the entire country, through the co-operation of the producers, feeders, packers, and retailers.

The value of getting lamb before the public was demonstrated by campaigns inaugurated by the National Association of Wool Growers late in 1927 and held in Springfield, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. Western feeders were quick to see their merits and soon augmented the original fund of \$5,000 set aside by the National Wool Growers Association by a contribution of one cent a head on all lambs in their lots early in 1928. The story of the nation-wide campaign carried on since that time by producers and feeders under the supervision of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and particularly R. C. Pollock and D. W. Hartzell, is known by every sheep raiser, feeder, and retailer today. Better still, it is known by hundreds of hotels, schools, clubs, railroads and thousands of individual consumers residing from coast to coast.

Packers generally concede that the campaign has done much to increase the turnover of all lamb carcasses, heavies especially.

But it is obvious that the higher prices prevailing for wool during the current year as compared to 1927, with consequent higher pelt values, probably had as much, if not more, to do with the higher quotations on live animals as anything else, although the dressed lamb and mutton market furnished outlet at very little more money than was obtainable last year.

Another important fact that goes to account for 1928 prices is that range lambs are reputed to have yielded, if anything, better this year than last, and higher yields cut down dressed cost at any level for live weight.

Total Receipts Larger

As to the actual increase in the 1928 supply of fat lambs, nothing definite can be said until figures are available on entire slaughtering of this year's crop. Such data will not be published in full until May or June of next year, when the last of the old crop lambs have gone to shambles. Any attempt at comparisons with last year's supply is at best a mere guesstimate until that time, and then one can only come close.

The information at hand at this time shows that during the 1928 range season, comprising the months of July, August, September and October, total receipts on the seven leading markets for western lambs (Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Buffalo and St. Joseph) were 6,296,828 head, including sheep. This showed an increase of 14.2 per cent over the same months of 1927, when 5,509,312 head arrived, but only 8.8 per cent compared to the 1926 range season total of 5,786,781 head.

It must be borne in mind that the figures given included a good many lambs that were counted twice, at Denver and Chicago, for instance, when bought at the former place and forwarded to Chicago for slaughter. On the other hand, quite a few lambs that moved direct from the range into middle western and eastern feed lots evaded the count at market. In some quarters it is figured that the one group will offset the other, and the totals given are, therefore, fairly representative.

The much heralded increase in lambs of eastern native origin has failed to show up during the range season. Buffalo's receipts for the four-month period were 53,920 head short of 1927 and packers report their kill of eastern native lambs as being practically the same as a year ago. St. Paul's receipts are interesting in view

of an increase of 165,145 head over the same four months of 1927, or about 40 per cent, many of which originated in Minnesota native territory and from the Dakotas, indicating the increased production in those localities.

During the same four months, stocker and feeder shipments into the seven leading corn belt feeding states (Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Michigan) aggregated 1,564,710 head, this including quite a few ewe lambs and breeding sheep that will cut no figure in the final analysis of marketing of slaughter lambs this year. This was an increase of only 7.9 per cent over the 1,449,493 head which these states took in 1927 and was 12.4 per cent short of their 1926 total.

Slaughter Shows Increase

Subtracting the season's total shipments from receipts would leave an aggregate of 4,732,118 head that apparently went into packers' hands. By the same process, the number available for slaughter during the same period last year was 4,059,819 head, giving an increase in the probable 1928 kill for those months of 672,299 head, or about 11 per cent. October slaughter figures are not available, but one of the big packers has estimated that the increase for the first ten months of the year would be nearly 10 per cent over last.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's report on sheep and lambs slaughtered under federal inspection show that in the nine months, up to October 1, 1928, a total of 9,837,281 head had gone into consumption. This compared with 9,524,043 head for the corresponding nine months of 1927, an increase of 313,238 head, or 3.2 per cent. For September alone the increase in slaughter was 122,273 head, or 10.2 per cent heavier than slaughter during September, 1927. Apparently, there has been not only an increase in the total fat stock, but a slightly larger proportion of killers arrived from the range as well. This would be accounted for by the general high quality that range lambs carried up to well past the middle of August.

An important thing to be considered in the analysis of slaughter figures is the

SHIPMENTS FROM THIRTEEN STATES TO FOUR MARKETS IN 1928 and 1927

STATE	Chicago Receipts 1 Mos., 1928, By States	Total Receipts at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver During July, August, September, October, By States.		
		1928	1927	Increase or Decrease at Four Markets
Arizona.....	.....	38,862	19,666	+ 19,186
California.....	14,170	21,168	12,659	+ 8,509
Colorado.....	43,000	1,030,374	784,756	+245,618
Idaho.....	394,000	822,628	754,863	+ 67,765
Montana.....	178,700	57,664	56,734	+ 930
New Mexico.....	.....	108,634	154,511	- 45,877
Nevada.....	3,700	91,755	51,223	+ 40,532
Oregon.....	46,500	280,581	193,230	+ 87,351
So. Dakota.....	.....	28,611	18,290	+ 10,321
Texas.....	.....	59,849	82,853	- 23,004
Utah.....	31,900	301,295	286,848	+ 14,447
Wyoming.....	79,200	455,422	375,132	+ 80,290
Washington.....	245,500	870	4,800	- 3,930
TOTALS.....	1,036,670	3,297,713	3,795,565	+502,148 or 10.8%

increase reported in cities along the west coast, especially the San Francisco bay territory. There are allegedly more lambs being butchered in that locality, but the slaughtering is not done under federal supervision and cannot, therefore, be closely checked. The same holds true of lambs going to the small independent packers and butchers in the vicinity of New York and Jersey City. Also, a part of the increase shown in receipts this year is accounted for by the fact that more lambs came to market, thence into feed lots, that in other years were shipped direct and not counted.

Price Fluctuations Narrower

Distribution of lambs was better this year than last, both as to markets and from day to day. A more stable trade resulted, with fewer sharp price cuts and fluctuations than those that marked the previous season's market in fat lambs.

Prices were most erratic of the season during June. The market at that time was featured by considerably heavier marketings of Idaho and Washington lambs that arrived ahead of time, due to drying ranges, and coincident with a run of southern lambs that was thirty days later than usual. This phenomenon, along with a heavy run of native stuff to eastern markets, brought about a break of anywhere from \$2 to \$3 at midwestern markets. At that, it was not so bad as the same period the year previous, when declines amounted to as much as \$5 in some instances.

July furnished a repetition of June as far as fat lambs were concerned, although

the break was gradual and not so severe as in the preceding month, amounting to \$1.00@1.50. No serious harm was done on account of sharp rises and falls. On only one occasion did fluctuations at Chicago from day to day amount to over 25 cents and on most days the variance was not over 10@15 cents in both tops and averages. Omaha had just one bad break, that of 50 cents on Monday, July 23.

An increase of 60 per cent in receipts at Denver during July over the same period of 1927 was one depressing factor in the trade at eastern markets. On the other hand, the Kentucky and Tennessee runs tapered off, quality of western range lambs was above the average, the dressed market was comparatively healthy, beef sold high, and the proportion of natives that showed up was not large and was better distributed in the East. Second cuts of westerns sold higher proportionately than a year ago and net returns were therefore boosted that much.

The August Break

It was during the week of August 20 that western sheepmen received the first real jolt of the season. Possibly it was the fact that the break of 50@75 cents, and in extremes \$1, that was reported at all markets within three days, was unexpected that made it hurt so. The trade had looked for prices to at least hold their own that week, if not go higher. The earlier break, in June and July, was more or less to be expected, but that of August 20, 21 and 22 came out of a clear
(Continued on page 21)

MARKET RECEIPTS AND PRICES

Daily Sheep Receipts and Prices—In September and October (1928) Total Receipts and Feeder Shipments at Eleven Markets

Day and Date	CHICAGO			OMAHA		KANSAS CITY		DENVER		ST. JOSEPH		ST. PAUL	TOTAL 11 MK'TS WEEKLY (1)		FEEDER SHIPMENTS WEEKLY	
	Receipts	Directs	Top Price	Receipts	Top Price	Receipts	Top Price	Receipts	Top Price	Receipts	Top Price	Receipts	1928	1927	1928	1927
SEPTEMBER, 1928																
Monday, 3			\$	24,676	\$14.50			13,881	\$		\$14.75					
Tuesday, 4	24,479	209	15.50	24,638	14.75	8,000	15.00	6,625	14.65	4,500	14.75	1,000				
Wednesday, 5	33,622	4,647	15.50	10,247	15.15	7,000	15.00	9,255	14.65	5,000	15.00	2,500				
Thursday, 6	24,973	252	15.75	21,023	15.35	7,000	15.15	4,880	14.90	5,000	15.00	2,500				
Friday, 7	12,412	2,202	15.75	14,843	15.35	2,000	15.15	9,046	15.25	4,000	15.25	6,500				
Saturday, 8	2,895	1,993		4,275				4,515							120,916	155,13
FOR WEEK	98,381	9,303		99,702		24,000		48,202		18,500		12,500	330,800	344,009		
Monday, 10	37,693	1,436	15.35	47,456	14.75	17,000	14.85	29,661	14.25	8,000	15.00	3,500				
Tuesday, 11	29,773		15.15	33,035	14.65	10,000	14.75	2,876	14.00	6,500	14.85	2,500				
Wednesday, 12	25,014	1,224	14.90	21,800	14.40	14,000	14.50	11,236	13.75	8,000	14.75	9,500				
Thursday, 13	18,910	2,381	14.90	23,286	14.40	12,000	14.50	19,136	14.00	8,500	14.75	2,000				
Friday, 14	18,294	5,775	14.35	6,445	14.00	1,500	14.25	7,249	13.25	4,500	14.25	2,000				
Saturday, 15	2,645	2,422		1,731				10,702							176,584	123,90
FOR WEEK	132,329	13,238		133,753		54,500		80,860		35,500		19,500	474,500	327,709		
Monday, 17	30,544	6,924	14.10	29,807	13.50	18,000	13.75	19,517	12.50	8,000	14.25	16,500				
Tuesday, 18	17,933		14.10	20,230	13.50	20,000	13.65	6,109	13.00	6,500	13.75	2,000				
Wednesday, 19	27,769	1,152	14.15	31,812	13.75	14,000	13.75	10,920	13.25	7,000	13.75	9,000				
Thursday, 20	24,056		14.15	28,104	13.85	23,000	13.90	15,425	13.25	11,500	13.75	12,500				
Friday, 21	14,851		14.25	9,891	14.10	7,000	14.00	13,298	13.50	4,000	14.00	5,000				
Saturday, 22	833	438		2,537				8,076							180,579	141,39
FOR WEEK	115,986	8,514		122,381		82,000		73,345		37,000		45,000	486,600	365,278		
Monday, 24	22,302	270	14.35	47,011	13.75	13,000	14.00	40,466	13.25	7,000	14.00	8,000				
Tuesday, 25	30,682	4,637	14.35	31,898	13.90	12,000	13.90	23,992	13.40	4,000	13.85	1,500				
Wednesday, 26	27,327	534	14.15	31,919	13.50	15,000	13.85	7,611	13.00	5,000	13.60	6,000				
Thursday, 27	26,454		14.15	8,222	13.50	7,000	13.60	13,616	13.10	8,000	13.60	2,500				
Friday, 28	17,740	8,647	14.25	21,131	13.50	3,000	13.60	11,899	13.10	7,000	13.60	2,800				
Saturday, 29	3,188	3,074		4,252				7,582							220,468	175,00
FOR WEEK	127,693	17,162		144,435		50,000		105,166		31,000		20,800	460,300	389,437		
Total For Month	474,389	48,217		500,271		210,500		307,573		122,000		97,800	1,752,200	1,426,435	698,547	595,80
OCTOBER, 1928																
Monday, 1	43,361	6,375	\$13.85	30,986	13.25	15,000	13.40	36,853	12.75	9,000		10,500				
Tuesday, 2	24,036	1,328	13.75	23,358	13.25	15,000	13.25	16,998	12.75	7,000		2,000				
Wednesday, 3	29,281	1,513	13.50	23,953	13.00	18,000	13.15	10,097	12.75	7,000		10,000				
Thursday, 4	16,285		13.35	16,451	13.25	9,000	13.15	11,782	12.75	7,000		600				
Friday, 5	12,156	4,897	13.40	8,120	13.25	2,500	13.00	18,093	12.65	6,000		7,500				
Saturday, 6	5,201	4,595		3,466				7,321							204,344	214,10
FOR WEEK	130,320	18,708		106,334		59,500		101,144		36,000		30,600	465,200	373,052		
Monday, 8	23,141	4,260	13.40	22,174	13.25	14,000	13.00	44,651	12.50	9,500		39,000				
Tuesday, 9	14,403	534	13.50	25,000	13.25	10,000	13.15	23,031	12.60	3,000		7,000				
Wednesday, 10	23,700	2,000	13.50	18,987		14,000	13.50	15,462	12.75	1,500		7,000				
Thursday, 11	20,648	559	13.50	11,805	13.25	8,000	13.25	12,762	12.85	5,500		19,000				
Friday, 12	23,606	5,708	13.75	6,023	13.25	2,000	13.25	11,695	12.85	6,000		1,000				
Saturday, 13	135			2,404				18,867							236,983	264,70
FOR WEEK	105,633	13,061		86,393		48,000		126,468		25,000		73,000	429,800	392,635		
Monday, 15	29,424		13.85	13,001	13.25	14,000	13.25	47,844	13.10	8,500		23,000				
Tuesday, 16	20,511		14.00	12,850	13.50	9,000	13.50	21,114	13.25	3,500		4,500				
Wednesday, 17	31,697		13.85	7,203	13.25	13,000	13.50	29,321	13.10	2,000		3,000				
Thursday, 18	19,267		13.75	19,869	13.25	10,000	13.40	26,944	12.90	1,500		2,000				
Friday, 19	7,807		13.65	6,285	13.25	2,500	13.35	29,282	12.90	600		3,500				
Saturday, 20	2,164			2,008				34,902							234,343	264,70
FOR WEEK	110,870			61,216		48,500		189,407		16,100		36,000	374,200	366,608		
Monday, 22	24,297		13.35	13,787	13.00	9,000	13.25	58,674	12.65	2,500		1,000				
Tuesday, 23	10,376		13.50	12,004	13.00	6,000	13.35	23,107	12.65	6,500		3,500				
Wednesday, 24	15,747		13.65	9,170	13.15	12,000	13.50	21,743	12.75	5,000		4,000				
Thursday, 25	14,676		13.90	7,745	13.25	8,000	13.65	32,735	13.00	6,000		12,000				
Friday, 26	11,692		14.00	5,851	13.50	1,500	13.65	11,825	13.35	4,000		2,500				
Saturday, 27	4,943	16,015		2,388				13,855							214,836	220,00
FOR WEEK	81,731			50,945		36,500		161,939		23,700		32,000	342,700	301,136		
Monday, 29	23,808		14.00	13,947	13.50	14,000	13.65	60,309	13.10	7,000		7,000				
Tuesday, 30	17,551		14.00	14,384	13.65	12,000	13.65	22,593	13.35	4,000		3,000				
Wednesday, 31	17,730		13.85	13,175	13.65	9,000	13.65	6,835	13.10	6,000		3,500				
Thursday, 1	21,623		13.65	8,025	13.50	5,000	13.50	22,930	12.85	4,000		5,000				
Friday, 2	12,281		13.15	3,462	13.40			2,837	12.60	1,500		2,000				
Saturday, 3	4,114							9,295							194,713	127,00
FOR WEEK	97,107			52,993		40,000		124,799		22,500		24,500	364,800	246,099		
Total For Month	525,661			357,881		232,500		703,727		123,200		196,100	1,976,700	1,679,530	1,085,269	1,091,00

(1) Chicago—Kansas City—Omaha—St. Louis—St. Joseph—Sioux City—St. Paul—Indianapolis—Pittsburg—Buffalo—Cleveland

(Continued from page 19)

sky. One of the big packers has called August the poorest month of the year in dressed trade circles, which may have had something to do with the concerted action to lower first costs during this period. But, for the month as a whole, government dressed lamb quotations reported very little change and, if anything, eastern demand for lambs was strong late in August, as reflected in the broad shipping demand at mid-western markets, especially Chicago. During the three days that the raid was in progress, dressed lamb prices were reported anywhere from steady to a dollar lower, while on Monday, August 20, the Boston flash reported some sales \$1 higher.

The remainder of August and the first week of September saw a steady advance in fat lamb that took values up all of the losses suffered that one bad week, with some to spare. However, with the peak of the range run on in September, prices hit the toboggan after the first week and kept right on declining the rest of the month at all markets, on both fats and feeders. The net declines on killers at the various points as reported ran \$1.00@1.50 under the close of August as the month ended, while the spread between the high and low times of the month was \$1.65@1.85. The reason for the break is readily seen in a survey of receipts and the actions of the dressed lamb market, which will be discussed later.

At that time prices were on a parity with corresponding 1927 levels for the first time of the season and further declines early in October put quotations under those for the same time of last year, but showed some reaction later in the month.

During October Chicago was host to a large delegation of half-fat comeback lambs that played the usual havoc with the market, both live and dressed, and made a bad situation worse. By the end of the month the range run was a matter of history. Few showed up and fed lambs and natives constituted bulk of the supply at Chicago and Omaha. Due largely to the condition mentioned, Chicago finished October at a decline of 15@

40 cents per hundred, while Omaha and Kansas City markets closed practically steady on a last-minute rise.

Peak Prices in June

California and early Idaho shippers, as usual, tucked away the cream of the year's prices when they received the highest paid for lambs since war-time records. Best lambs early in June sold at \$19.00@19.25 at both Chicago and Omaha, with a \$19.35 top at Chicago, but by the end of the month the market had dropped to a \$15.75@16.50 basis. It has been estimated that 500,000 California lambs were shipped east this year. The average price paid for them at Chicago was \$17.44, at Omaha \$16.91, at an average weight of 70½ to 72 pounds.

The extreme top at Chicago during July ranged from \$17 on down to \$15.15 late in the month, with the average fluctuating between \$14.75 and \$16.35. River markets reported tops from \$14.15@16.35. On the reaction that came the last two days of July and first three of August, and held through the first half of the latter month, top prices ranged between \$15.25 and \$15.60 at Chicago, with Omaha on a \$14.50@15.00 basis and Kansas City \$14.75@15.25. The seasonal increase in supplies during that period was smaller than usual.

The break which started on Monday, August 20, carried top prices to the lowest of the season up to that time, with \$14.25 the Chicago top on the 22nd, and an average of \$14.00. Omaha dropped to \$13.75 and Kansas City \$13.85 on that day, these prices standing \$5.00@5.25 under June's high time.

After kicking back up to \$15.75 at Chicago, \$15.35 at Omaha, and \$15.15 at Kansas City on the advance between August 22 and September 7, prices started their annual September landslide. For three weeks straight, and on into October, or until October 4, the market was loaded beyond capacity with range lambs. On this date the low point of the 1928 season was reached. Chicago's top on a break that had started with 43,000 head there on the previous Monday, stood at \$13.25, with an average of \$12.75 paid. The next week Omaha's

top dropped to \$12.75 and Kansas City's to \$12.90, but on a later advance Chicago's average rose to \$13.20, extreme top \$13.85, with final sales of rangers at Omaha and Kansas City at \$13.00@13.60.

Supply Distributed Better

While distribution of the 1928 crop of western lambs at the markets still left something to be desired, lambs were strung out at Chicago from day to day in much better fashion than the year before. The recommendation of the lamb marketing committee of the National Wool Growers Association that lambs be loaded to arrive at Chicago the last three days of the week apparently had some effect and it looked as if some concerted action, both on the part of growers and commission men, was being taken to get away from Monday runs of 40,000 head.

During July Chicago had just four days with 16,000 head or over, and Omaha two. On Monday, August 22, when the first bad break started, Chicago reported 20,000 head. Kansas City showed up with a run of 15,000, following with 10,000 on Tuesday, but by Friday only 1,000 head were reported there. Omaha marketed 63,000 the first three days of that week and only 16,000 the last two. Here was a case of where better distribution of receipts both at Omaha and Kansas City might have relieved the situation somewhat. Chicago did a good job of stringing out its run, tapering off gradually to 13,000 head on Friday.

September the Weak Spot

September was the month of poorest distribution, when the principal markets of the country were called upon to dispose of some 1,750,000 head, an increase of about 350,000 over September, 1927. Omaha's run of 522,000 head led the country and was the heaviest received there during that month since 1919 with one exception. This represented an increase of 93,000 head over September, 1927, at that point. Chicago's run was 474,000 head, an increase of over 100,000 head. Kansas City only received 5,000 more than a year ago with 224,000 head. An increase of 350,000 head at eleven markets in one month was in itself a seriously depressing factor in the trade and the situation was aggravated

PACKER'S OPINION OF LAMB DEMONSTRATION WORK

The following statement was made by Thos. E. Wilson, when the lamb demonstration work was being discussed at the recent meeting of the directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board:

I think the lamb programme has been probably the best demonstration work that this industry has ever carried on. It has brought many things out that have been sleeping. It has proved what can be done with the right sort of cooperation. I think, in this case, every element of the industry has cooperated wholeheartedly and unselfishly and I am sure that on the whole, it has been a splendid piece of work.

It is evident, however, that the work is only well begun; even so far as the lamb campaign is concerned, it has only scratched the surface. There are a great many sections of this country that are not using mutton or lamb at all, and there is no reason for it, excepting that it has been the habit. The trade and consuming public have never been educated to lamb—and they must be.

The plan that has been adopted in carrying forward the lamb work is ideal. The effort has been centered upon the packers and retailers. A great deal more I think can be accomplished in this way than by trying to go directly to the consuming public. It is a fine thing to bring in the women's organizations as much as possible as has been done in this campaign; but when you educate the retailers and show them how they can handle this product to better advantage to themselves and relieve them of many of the problems that have confronted them in merchandising lamb, similar to those encountered in the meats from other animals, they will soon make the campaign effort a success because you have shown them how to handle the product to the advantage of the entire industry and the consuming public.

by an uneven distribution of supplies over the month, receipts running only 330,000 head at the eleven points the first week, and jumping to 438,000 to 488,000 head during the remaining weeks of the month.

Monday, September 10, when the big drive against prices commenced, dawned with 37,600 head at Chicago; 47,400 at Omaha, and 18,000 at Kansas City. The next day supplies at the three markets dropped 6,000 to 15,000 head, Omaha showing the biggest slump. On Tuesday, September 18, after another sharp break the day before, Chicago's run dropped to 18,000 head, from 30,500 on Monday. It might have helped had it been possible to divide the two-day total more equally there. At Omaha supplies fluctuated between 28,000 and 32,000 head from Monday to Thursday, indicating a good job of distribution that far, although prices continued to decline that week, but dropped to 9,800 head on Friday, which was plenty for a Friday. Receipts at Kansas City were proportioned about the same as at Omaha.

During the 1928 season Chicago had but

one run of 40,000 or over. That was on October 1, a Monday, when 43,000 showed up there. In this respect Omaha was the guilty party, with two Monday's receipts of 47,000 head. Whether this was due to lack of cooperation or what, the writer is not in a position to state. But while such a volume of receipts is more likely to wreck prices at Chicago, a run of 47,000 head is bad at any market any time. After Chicago's one heavy run, October 1, the run there dropped to only 24,000 head the next day. Here again was a case that looked as if better cooperation in distribution would have helped eliminate a bad break.

The packers during September faced a real problem in disposing of the increased supply. Total slaughter was 122,300 head heavier than in September of last year. By weeks, the principal dressed lamb markets were called upon to furnish outlet for the following totals:

Week of Sept. 8.....	217,000 head
" " " 15.....	281,000 "
" " " 22.....	238,000 "
" " " 29.....	272,000 "

Since the limit at which the dressed product can be disposed of within any week without the market's running into a snag has been placed at about 200,000 dressed carcasses, the seriousness of the situation which the packers faced can be seen in the above figures.

Congestion Reverts to Grower

The reason for the September congestion in the end reverts to the sheepmen who hold off as long as possible and then deluge the market with their product at a time when they know the peak run is on, this year commencing with the second week of September. The chief offenders in this respect, of course, are the smaller growers. Had more of them topped off their flocks and come to market sooner, the total distribution would have been more even and exerted a tendency to stabilize prices. A jump from 330,000 to 474,500 head in receipts at market in one week is bound to hurt prices.

Some growers have lately been marketing their lambs when prime, rather than holding for weight and shipping all at one time. They are reputed to have met

LAMB DEMONSTRATION WORK SUMMARIZED

An analysis of reports rendered by Mr. Hartzell since the inception of the lamb demonstration work brings out the following interesting facts:

Demonstrations have been conducted in 66 cities.

Total of 217 meetings have been held.

74 meetings and demonstrations were held for employees of packers and wholesalers. The total attendance at these meetings was 5,242.

There were 91 meetings and demonstrations before retail butchers with a total attendance of 13,747 (total number of meat retailers in the United States is reported as 125,000).

11,720 women and girls attended 51 meetings and demonstrations that were conducted in the various cities before women's clubs, cooking schools, and home economics classes.

82 radio talks on lamb have been broadcasted from the various cities in which demonstrations were held.

with success through the practice and it is to be hoped that with the coming of a better organization within the industry, shipments will be kept on a more even basis. It will probably be impossible, however, to ever eliminate entirely the flooding of markets during September, when the range run is necessarily at its climax. One thing that will help however, is a better division of lambs among the various markets where possible. Idaho has shown a strong disposition to ship to all points and this has helped to maintain prices to some extent, but one state can't do it all.

Shippers will also help matters by leaving it to the discretion of their commission men as to when and where to market, especially when. If the latter is considered competent to sell lambs at all, he should be credited with having the best knowledge as to when it should be done. This applies particularly to lambs at the feeding station. Some growers are said to be arbitrary as to the time their lambs shall be ordered in. Sometimes their judgment will prove luckiest but

(Continued on page 24)

Lamb Meetings, Displays and Competitions



Demonstrating Before the Home Economics Class in the Omaha High School



A Display at the Pacific International Exposition at Portland.



Before the Portland Women's Club, Portland, Oregon.



A Window Display of Tittle Bros. Company during Lamb Week in St. Paul



Bald-headed Row at the Back: The older men apparently allowed the youngsters to have the front seats but still became interested.



The Breast Rolling Competition at Los Angeles. On the right, W. J. Grindstaff, Hollywood, who completed the roll in one minute and twenty seconds.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1928 LAMB MARKET STATISTICS

(Continued from page 22)

nine times out of ten the salesman knows best.

Another suggestion has been made, and that is that, by selling direct on the range to any buyer whose bid sounds attractive, the distribution of lambs at market is made difficult. When the time for delivery called for in contracts arrives the speculator is at times forced to accept the lambs. In some cases he is not in a position to hold them if he wanted to and, in case no outlet has already been provided, on they come to market regardless of conditions there. By seeing to it that his lambs go into strong hands if they are sold at home, the grower can take one step to improve fall market conditions. Another thing that would help swell the net returns is to send a competent man to market with lambs, seeing to it that they have proper care, which will result in a lighter shrink.

The commission man played his part well in the plan of distribution this year. With few exceptions lambs were run to market fairly even as they arrived at the feeding stations. Any action to prevent congestion prior to that time is up to the man who owns them, and can only be accomplished through organization and the following of the lamb marketing committee's recommendations.

Mutton Types Scarcer

One difficulty encountered in both the fat and feeder markets this year was the large proportion of rough, wrinkly, and peewee white-faced and fine-wooled lambs that arrived late in the season. Apparently this was traceable to the demand for ewe lambs in the West during recent years.

By breeding to the Merino type for ewe lambs a shortage of good black-faced lambs has been created. The packers would rather not have the fine wools, preferring a mutton type, and the feeders won't, except at sharp price cuts. In-between kinds were especially hard to move this year. A good many common lambs were taken by packers this year as they seemed to have an outlet for cheaper car-

casses, but the medium variety was nobody's friend.

Good Demand for Feeders

A strong demand for feeders in the corn belt, with a narrowing in the inquiry from the West, and prices that compared favorably with both those for fat lambs during the current year and feeder quotations during the same period of 1927, were features of the feeder market.

Estimates of the year's volume of lambs contracted for on the range to be delivered direct to feeders have variously placed the total at a little larger than in 1927 and a little smaller. From the present outlook it appears that the latter guess is more nearly correct. Northern Colorado and western Nebraska are admittedly stocking up a little lighter than last fall because of a hay and beet shortage, while the scarcity of hay also forced the drastic curtailment of feeding operations in some of the western range states. On the other hand, eastern Nebraska and Iowa have put in more lambs but most feeders in those states came to market for their requirements this year. The section east of the Mississippi supposedly took fewer lambs this year but their late buy at market made the net total a little larger in the end.

Most of the lambs contracted on the range brought more money this year, at \$10.50@12.10 with ewe lambs selling still higher. Up until late September the bulk of the lambs sold at Denver and the middle-western markets at \$13.00@14.00, with the best up to \$14.25 and a little higher in some instances at Chicago. On the break late in September and October good feeders were being sought as low as \$12.50 at some points, with mediums down to \$11.00, although at that time Denver reported a steady market for them at that time, or \$13.00@13.50 on strong demand from both western and corn belt feeders. At that time, which marked the low spot of the season, there was a sharp increase in the proportion of feeders included in the range run, with scarcely more than a fourth of the western lambs fat.

Demand picked up with the approaching end of the range run during October and prices at Omaha and Kansas City advanced as much as 75 cents, reaching a

\$12.50@13.50 basis at those markets. Chicago levels worked still lower on paper, with sales at \$12.00@13.25, but they reported a lot of inferior lambs arriving and, quality considered, these prices were quoted within 50 cents of the season's best time.

The September break in feeders was probably aggravated by a decline in cattle at that time. A good many prospective lamb purchasers, when cattle were high, changed their minds and stocked up with cattle after the slump. Coming as the decline did, at a time of a heavy western lamb run, the narrowing in demand for lambs which it caused in part was reflected in prices for them.

Feeder lambs averaging 65 pounds down were a scarcity up until September and commanded a substantial premium when they carried quality. Late in the season, however, with western ranges suffering from drought, more light lambs arrived but the quality was not there. Good light feeders, however, were sought throughout the season and at times outsold the best fat stock. Ewe lambs were also in demand and brought 25@50 cents over the same grade of wethers at the different markets.

MEAT BOARD DISTRIBUTES ANNUAL RECIPE BOOK

The meat recipe book published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board for 1929 is a very attractive piece of work. Each year the board prepares a recipe book and each one proves better than the last. The 1928 book, "101 Meat Recipes - Olde and New" attained a high place, but the "Housewife's Meat Calendar—1929" surpasses it. On the cover the characteristics of the different months are very quaintly portrayed and within suitable recipes for each month are given, with special attention to the holidays that occur. Suggestions for entertaining, and helpful household hints are also included, and four charts which identify the wholesale and retail cuts of beef, pork, veal, and lamb are reproduced. Copies of the "Housewife's Meat Calendar — 1929" can be obtained by writing to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, Nov. 16, 1928

The most interesting piece of news for the past month is that some rain has been received in the dry areas of Queensland. Up to 5 inches was recorded in certain districts, and the average over a very wide belt of country was about 2 inches.

While it is too early yet to say definitely that the drought has broken, the very fact that rain has fallen at this time of the year is regarded as a hopeful sign. In normal seasons thunder storms, as a precursor of the monsoonal summer wet, are looked for towards the end of November or early in December. Perhaps they have come in a little earlier than usual this year. Anyhow, centers in western Queensland that have not reported a decent rain for three or more years had wonderful falls, and the prospects are correspondingly brighter.

Unfortunately western New South and Central and North Australia continue dry, and what little feed there was has been largely spoiled by dust storms. These have been particularly troublesome this spring, the drifting sand covering fences and filling up surface water tanks. The south-eastern sector of the Commonwealth is enjoying a good season on the whole. Thanks to frequent showers pastures are in great heart, and stock doing well.

Lamb and Mutton Prices

The fly in the ointment, there is always one, is that the oversea market for frozen mutton and lamb has slumped badly. Indeed, mutton has dropped to such an extent that shippers have almost stopped buying, though there are ample supplies of fat sheep suitable for the export trade available in the southern states. It is doubtful if aggregate killings at the export freezing plants for the current month will exceed 60,000 head, as against 150,000 in October and 215,000 in September.

The fat lamb market is holding a little better than that for fat mutton, so shippers have switched over to lambs. At the time of writing most of the meat works in New South Wales and Victoria are

killing with full boards, and small numbers are also being treated in South Australia. If no labor troubles develop it is more than likely that considerably over half a million carcasses of lambs will be prepared for the oversea market in November, about 96 per cent of which will be shipped to Great Britain. Killings in October totaled 470,000.

The fall in selling value has forced the export companies to reduce their buying limits. This week they were drawing supplies from the Melbourne sale yards on the basis of 12½ cents per pound dressed, for prime grades, and paying from 11 cents to 12 cents for heavier weights, with seconds ranging from 10 cents to 11½ cents, according to weight. Costs in Sydney and Adelaide were about 1 cent per pound under the foregoing. It is gathered that the buying rate on farms in the country has been in the neighborhood of 12 cents a pound bare meat.

Actual clearances of frozen lamb from the commonwealth during October totaled 321,546 carcasses, and of frozen mutton 216,525 carcasses, a considerable proportion of the latter being aged fat ewes. The drop in the fat sheep markets, which, incidentally, is also reflected in those for stores, is being compensated for to some extent by a rise in wool values.

Wool Prices Rise

When writing last month I mentioned that Merinos were down 5 to 7½ per cent as compared with September rates. Today the fall has been almost recovered, for selling brokers report an all round improvement in values, of everything but heavy conditioned and doubtful yielding wools, of in round figures, some 5 per cent. Even in the case of the sorts referred to there is better competition, though still somewhat irregular.

The operations of Japanese buyers are said to have been mainly responsible for the better tone, not but what Bradford and Russia have been buying steadily. The latter country is purchasing on rather wider lines than last season, and on suitable lines is hard to outbid in the

auction room, the auctioneer's call of "Textile" as he knocks down a lot being frequently heard. "Textile" is an abbreviation of the name under which the Russian firm buys. Last season most of the Russian purchases were scoured before shipment, but this season a good deal is going in the grease. Operations on behalf of the United States have been insignificant to date. Competition has been intermittent and without any material effect on values. Germany, France, and Italy are not buying much staple just at present.

Full catalogues are being offered at all centers and good clearances effected now that the market has recovered. For a time in October withdrawals were rather heavier than one likes to see. Free Merino fleece wools are selling freely at up to 56 cents and the general average of good light shrinkage top lines seems to be around 52 cents per pound. A few sales have been made as high as 57½ cents. Later this month, when the really fine Merinos and lambs come under the hammer, no doubt much higher prices will be recorded. While on this subject I may be permitted to quote a leading trade authority who says: "A feature of the season up to date has been the comparatively low prices ruling for the best wools, as against ordinary descriptions, and apparently the trade is not prepared to pay outside prices; exceptions there are, of course, but they are few, and only go to prove the rule."

In southern centers comebacks are figuring more largely in the auctions than last month, and on the whole they are wonderfully well grown—in most cases a full count stronger than in 1927. Prices are considerably lower than last season, but growers not much behind in their financial returns owing to the heavier weights. That after all, is the acid test. I see that one line of super comeback fleece sold the other day at 52 cents per pound.

The monthly returns prepared by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers show that receipts into their stores between July 1 and October 31, have totaled 1,612,720 bales, compared with 1,542,277 for the corresponding period of

1927. Actual sales this year aggregate 519,412 bales while last year they were 662,135 bales. Thus, though receipts have increased by 70,443 bales, disposals are 142,724 bales less. This is accounted for mainly by the postponement of auctions last month, due to the strike among waterside workers. That trouble appears to have blown over and as it happened the hold up benefited wool growers rather than otherwise, in that the market commenced to improve directly sales were resumed.

Shearers' Wages

Shearing in New Zealand is just becoming general and the first wool auctions will be held later in the present month. The weather has been favorable on the whole, and the clip is about up to the average. A new, and novel method for the country, of determining shearers' wages has been reached at a conference between representatives of the New Zealand Sheepowners Federation and the Shearers Union. In the past the rate has been based on the cost of living, and the new principle adopted substitutes payment in accordance with the ability of the industry to meet costs.

For the above purpose wages are to be adjusted in accord with the movement of wool prices, as determined by the Government Statisticians' index numbers of annual export prices of wool, taking as a base a price index number of 1800 for the present year equals \$7.20 per 100 head for shearers. A movement of 50 units in the index number up or down is to equal 12 cents per 100 head for shearers' pay, but it is provided that the rate must not fall below \$6. The determination of the index number is to be the work of a committee consisting of the Government Statisticians, and one representative each of the employers' and shearers' unions. This committee, not later than the first day of October in each year, shall announce the index number and the rates of pay for the forthcoming season. It will be interesting to see how the experiment works. The rate, last year was \$7.20 per 100 head.

November will see the opening of the frozen lamb export season in New

Zealand. There is a big crop of lambs, and reports indicate that they are doing well in most districts. According to my latest advice, no intimation had then been given as to the opening price packers would pay, but it was not expected to be under 20 cents per pound, over all (carcass and pelt).

GROWING LAMB ABOVE THE THE TIMBERLINE

With only 70 days' grazing above timberline on the Alpine district of the Uncompahgre National Forest, which comprises an area of about 140,000 acres, 12,000 head of lambs gain 480,000 pounds in weight according to divisional statistics of the Forest Service. The Alpine district is divided about evenly between Hinsdale and Gunnison counties on the western slope of Colorado.

As stated, on the average 12,000 head of lambs are produced by the sheep grazed on this district yearly. The average lamb when driven on the forest above timberline will weigh about 30 pounds. This is about June 20, or possibly a few days later. They will then be grazed on the forest from 60 to 75 days, varying with the weather and grass. For the sake of simplicity in calculation let us assume that the average for all sheep grazed on the district is 70 days. What does that tell us? A lamb will weigh 30 pounds on the date of entering the forest. He is run on the forest for 70 days, and leaves about September 1, weighing on an average of 70 pounds. It is believed that these figures are very conservative. The increase in weight amounts to 40 pounds, this having been put on in 70 days' grazing time. During these 70 days he has doubled in weight and has added an additional 10 pounds. This is not in any way remarkable, and is just about what the average sheepman figures on.

Forty pounds of spring lamb in itself is not a great deal, but when we apply this 40 pounds of meat to 12,000 head of spring lambs we have a surprising figure. Four hundred and eighty thousand pounds of spring lamb produced in one small range district in a period of

70 days. An average of 6,860 pounds per day or three tons 860 pounds for each of the 70 days is produced. In these figures no consideration has been given the 30 pounds they weigh on the date of entry to the forest, nor the approximate 10 or 15 pounds they will put on after they have left the forest and ready to be shipped.

Let us give this meat an approximate value of 12½ cents per pound on the hoof at shipping time. When shipped the 480,000 pounds of meat produced during the period in which they grazed on the forest is worth \$60,000. During the 70 days of grazing season \$857.14 worth of spring lamb is produced each and every day of the grazing season above timberline. In addition, another \$60,000 worth of meat is produced prior to and subsequent to the time the sheep are run on the forest. That gives a total of \$120,000 worth of lambs that is produced on patent lands, public domain, and national forest lands contained in and tributary to one small ranger district in an immediate vicinity.

It is well to keep in mind that the gain on the reserve is not all profit; there are heavy expenses and losses incurred in the business. The coyotes alone would make a big gap in total amount gained. Other losses due to straying of the sheep, diseases of various kinds, lambing time and wintering are also to be considered.

This district is a comparatively small unit. Some of the ranger districts, or administrative units of the Forest Service, contain an area of as much as over one-third of a million acres. The 15,000 head of sheep grazed on this district is a small number compared to the 100,000 head grazed on some of the ranger districts of some of the heavier grazing forests.

There are fully as many sheep grazed on patent lands and public domains during the summer as there are sheep grazed on the forest. The figures from this small unit show the great wealth there must be derived from sheep alone in the entire nation.

Lake City, Colo.

Henry Benson.

AUSTRALIA SELLS HER WOOL

By J. F. Walker



An Australian Wool Show Room. In these rooms with overhead light the various commission concerns display sample bales, taken from lots listed for the sales, for examination and appraisal by the buyers who will bid in the auction.

"We start shearing next week," said the manager of one of Australia's large stations, "and it will be a pleasure to have you come out with us."

The opportunity to see a first class shearing shed in operation was one not to be passed up, so on the appointed day we arrived at the station to find the shearers in conference as to whether the sheep were "wet" or not. It had rained slightly two days previous and a local horse race was on nearby so there were two reasons for the ballot. A tin can was secured and each shearer placed his ballot "wet" or "dry" in it and the foreman counted the vote. "The wets" had it, although the sheep appeared quite dry, and work for the day was knocked off. The manager expressed himself freely, but that was all he could do under the rules, so the sheep were driven out on the paddocks to wait another day.

Labor Regulations

The matter of shearing in Australia is one beset by agreements between the Shearers Union and the Association of Pastoralists as well as regulations imposed by the Government, then of the Labor Party, as to feeding, housing, etc. To an American many of these regulations appear little short of ridiculous and

they certainly impose a hardship on the sheep owners.

New regulations covering housing have added tremendously to the investment in shearers' quarters. Many owners state the average cost of remodeling their buildings to conform to the new regulations will run from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per station. Even the serving of tea is covered by law and now in some states tea must be served the shearers in china cups instead of tins although the tin bucket or "billy can" is good enough while on the road or working the stock. One owner offered his home to the shearers but was informed it was not good enough. After seeing a group of shearers on the road the regulations provoke a smile from those who do not foot the bills. To those who do, it is no laughing matter.

The extra day afforded by the "wet" sheep gave an opportunity to inspect the plant and become familiar with the methods in use.

The ordinary shearing plant consists of a large covered shed generally with a southern exposure to avoid direct sunlight (in Australia the sun is in the north), with space for the shearing floor, catch pens, classer's tables, wool bins and

press room. There are also sweat pens large enough to hold a day's shearing and adjoining will be found the open pens, dipping vats, etc. The layout is quite similar to that on many of the large ranches in the West so this need not be gone into in detail here.

Shearing is by the head and in the main shearers are furnished by contractors who operate in a large way or by the larger brokerage houses who later handle the wool. The price for shearing is about 10 cents per head, rams double. Stud, or purebred sheep, are double rates and the best of them sheared by hand. Shearers furnish their own cooks but supplies are sold to them at cost from the station storehouse. Meat prices are agreed upon at the general meetings. In 1927 the price per carcass of mutton was 5 cents per pound. The station owner furnishes power for shearing, also the stands. Many shearers use their own combs and comb heads.

The Shearing

Shearing runs in two-hour shifts and hours are agreed on by the station manager and the shearing crew. The usual plan is, tea and toast at six a. m., work till eight and stop for breakfast; then run till ten and twenty minutes off for

tea; then go to twelve and stop for lunch. Tea at two again and tea and cakes at four, knock off work at six for dinner.

Shearers' catch pens are kept filled and the roustabout gathers up the fleeces from the shearing floor. All sheep injured in shearing must be reported to the foreman, and if through carelessness on the part of the shearer, be paid for by him.

In shearing the belly wool is first removed and placed by itself. The fleece is opened inside the hind legs and over the rear of the left hip. Then the neck is opened up, the shoulder and thigh squared with the belly line and the "long blow" from rump to neck removes half the fleece. Short strokes on the opposite side soon complete the operation and the fleece is ready for the roustabout who gathers it up and throws it flesh side down on the classing table. This table is composed of inch rollers spaced about one-half inch apart to permit second cuts, small locks and dirt to fall through. The rollers permit easy handling of the fleece while on the table.

Preparing the Wool for Market

The number of sorts or classes made depends somewhat on the size of the station, the kind of sheep and the condition of the fleece. Districts infested with burs or dry sections require heavier skirting than clean sections. Wether flocks require less number of sorts than mixed ones and so on. In a flock of 10,000 head or more, there may be a dozen different sorts made. These would run about as follows:

Super combing fleece, wools, not so long in staple; broken fleece, large locks of above grades; faulty, i. e. with burs, seeds, etc. in them; heavy wools with more than average shrinkage; pieces, smaller locks falling from the fleece; necks, shivey or wasty tip wools from neck of sheep; bellies; locks, or tags.

If lambs are raised they are mostly fall-born and then spring-sheared so a line of lamb's wool will also be found.

The "Classing"

The wool classer, working on a guaranteed weekly minimum plus a commission on everything over a certain number of sheep, rapidly separates each sort, working around the outside of the fleece,

leaving the back and sides remaining, which go into the fleece proper. Each sort is binned and from the bin carried to the press room where it is compressed into bales four feet by twenty-eight inches square. The bales are compressed to weigh from 300 to 380 pounds with an average of about 315 to 330 pounds depending on the season. Each bale is branded with the station brand and the grade of the bale and transported as rapidly as possible to the broker who sells the wool.

Transportation facilities may vary from a camel train, each camel carrying from one to two bales, or hitched to wagons, on through bullock teams, twenty oxen to a ten-ton wagon or horse teams, twelve to fourteen horses to a similar load to the modern truck or "motor lorries" as they are termed.

Some of the smaller outfits make no attempt to class their wool but bale it and ship to the brokers who perform this service for them at the terminal warehouse. This plan is rapidly gaining in favor as permitting a more uniform pack and better lines due to the large volume of wool available. It is said that warehouse classed lines command sufficient premium, due to the above reasons, over station classed wools to more than cover the entire cost of classing, which is about one and three-fourths cents per pound.

Selling the Clip

There are six wool selling centers in Australia: Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Geelong, Adelaide and Perth. Each of these selling centers are located on the ocean and all wool from the interior must be forwarded to one of them before being sold. About 5 per cent of the clip is sold locally but the rest is all handled in exactly the same manner, viz., through established brokerage houses operating on a commission basis and by means of auction sales.

Before the shearing season opens, representatives of the growers', brokers', and wool buyers' associations meet and arrange for the marketing of the oncoming clip. They fix the quantity of wool to be sold each month in each sales center during the sales season, and arrange as

to the dates of sales at each center. Brokers arrange with the growers the amount of advances on wools, interest rates, and other matters in which there is a common interest and the brokerage houses arrange for the rotating of offerings during the year.

Wools are disposed of in their order of arrival, the first in the warehouse are the first to be sold. This led to a few growers, wishing to make early sales, shearing a few bales and rushing them in to the warehouse to hold their priority in sales. To avoid this situation, rulings were made that at least 20 per cent of the entire clip must be in the warehouse before the clip can be said to have arrived.

Shearing usually starts first in the Queensland section along in June and ends in Tasmania at the south in October or November. Brisbane then gets the first wools and Geelong and Melbourne are about the last to get heavy stocks. The sale season opens in August or September and continues for nine or ten months, the last sales covering odds and ends or possibly a few early shorn wools of the new clip.

Selling is confined to a comparatively few large houses. In 1927 twenty-five concerns handled over 90 per cent of the entire wool clip of Australia. Of these twenty-five houses, ten handled an average of slightly more than eighty million pounds of wool each in that year. It is readily to be seen that the business is well concentrated. Not only does each sales center have its quantity of wool allocated to it for the monthly sales but each broker is allowed his percentage based on the volume of wool he holds. A broker with 20 per cent of the wool in a sales center offers 20 per cent of the amount listed in the sale at that place, and so on. Each grower's clip has a valuation placed on it either by the grower himself or the wool valuator in the brokerage house, but generally by the latter. This price reserve or "upset price" as it is termed, is known only to the valuator, the auctioneer and the sales clerk, and unless reached in the auction the lot is withdrawn from sale.

Lots are offered from one bale up. The small lots up to five bales are called "star lots" and may be thrown sometimes with similar type wools to make a larger offering. In this case they are termed "bulked lots" and the sales catalog contains a note as to the various brands contained in them.

Stock and Station Agents

A word concerning the brokerage houses or stock and station agents as they are often called. The latter is really a more descriptive term, as these concerns handle a full line of station supplies, fencing, dips, tanks, engines, pumps, feeds, etc., for the station owner and sell his livestock, wool, hides, wheat, or any other product he may have to offer. All this is on a strictly commission basis. They also finance the farmer and livestock man in their business. Brokerage concerns are of two kinds, cooperative and private concerns. Both are stock companies charging the same rates for their service, but the cooperative returns a patronage dividend to its constituents who hold stock in the concern and is limited in the interest rate it can return on the capital stock, the balance going to reserves or patronage dividends. Large blocks of stock in the private concerns are held by the larger sheep and cattle men who reap the profits made by these concerns through interest dividends. Some houses own large stations or hold mortgages on others, and this assures these houses a continuation of patronage, but whether privately owned or cooperatively managed all are subject to the same rules in merchandising their wool. Advances to growers are made on a 7 per cent to 8 per cent interest charge. None of these houses are allowed to purchase wool outright.

The commission charges vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent according to the size of the clip, for selling, other charges in addition. The total cost of storing, insuring, selling, etc., runs at present from two and a half to three cents per pound exclusively of freight, costs very comparable with those of cooperative concerns in the United States.



Buyers in an Australian Wool Auction Room. The auctioneer is on the stage at the front of the room. Buyers have before them their catalogs for the sale in which they have entered their appraisals of such lots of wool listed in the sale as they expect to bid upon. Sales frequently are made at the rate of nine lots per minute.

The Wool Auctions

Each house has a display floor where the wools can be seen to advantage and prior to the date of sale a percentage of each lot cataloged is placed on display. The sample drawn may vary from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the total number of bales in the lot, depending on the size of the lot offered.

Catalogs are prepared giving brands and information covering the character of each lot and the day prior to the sale the display room is thrown open to the buyers for their inspection and valuation. Notations are made on lots in which they may be interested as to price, etc., and the following afternoon the sale is cried in the wool exchange, a centrally located building not connected with any one concern.

Bids are rapid and sales proceed at three hundred to four hundred and fifty lots per hour and sales of six million pounds of wool or more in an hour and a half's time are not unusual. At the drop of the hammer, if the wool is sold it is at the risk of the buyer and the grower's interest ceases. If the wool is

withdrawn on account of not reaching the upset price, it may be offered at a subsequent sale automatically dropping back to the last entry in store.

Brands which are not well classed or misrepresented as to contents fail to find buyers at prices comparable with honestly packed or well classed brands. One or two experiences of this is sufficient to discourage any further practice of this sort.

Value of the Australian System

The question arises: What does Australia gain through her methods of preparing and selling her wools or is there any advantage to be had in so doing?

Before going into this, let us consider some very important factors connected with the Australian wool industry.

In the first place the country is located half way around the world from her markets. The development of a local system of disposing of the wool clip meant the drawing of buyers from great distances at considerable expense of time and money. The contingency of other wool producing countries making their wools readily accessible to consuming

centers was a matter to be considered.

Ninety-seven per cent of the wool produced in Australia is exported. The three per cent home consumption would mean little or nothing in the way of maintaining home prices so that prices would be dependent altogether on foreign buyers' ideas of values.

The very size of the yearly output of wool while attracting many purchasers also had a price menace with it because buyers might organize to hold prices at low levels knowing that the producer could not hold his wool indefinitely.

The coming of all of the wools into the markets at one time certainly had a tendency to lower prices. This is to be seen in the United States, producing a clip approximately one-third of the size of that of Australia and having the advantage of being a heavy wool consuming country.

These were very real matters of consideration on the part of the Australian wool grower and it was not until the close of the World's War that definite steps were taken to put the present system in operation and not then until the accumulated wool stocks of the war had forced prices down to very low levels.

In this emergency the British and Australian Governments, with the advice and cooperation of the British Australian Wool Realization Association and the various wool growers' associations worked out a scheme whereby the sales, prices and disposition of all the wools in the country were turned over to the British Australian Wool Realization Association, compelling all wool to be handled through it. This organization functioned until 1922 and then ceased to be an active factor in the market.

The present system is a modification of the one adapted in 1918 and is voluntary in its formation but compulsory in living up to the regulations agreed upon. There are many growers today who are emphatic in stating that it was a mistake to change the form of organization and that every man should be compelled to sell his wool through the machinery set up and in use by the vast majority of the producers. The fact that a few clips sell locally by men in need of ready

money, while only a small percentage of the total volume, has some reaction on the market and a greater one on the membership as a whole.

The Results

What are the actual results in dollars and cents?

It is hard to make a comparison between Australian and American wools. The types, shrinkages, etc., are quite different from our domestic wools. So, in discussing this phase of the situation, one may easily stir up an argument. Some say that Australia enjoys peculiar natural climatic and food conditions. This may also be debated. Climatic conditions are quite similar in the heaviest wool producing sections in Australia to those over a considerable portion of the United States. Salt bush greatly resembles sweet sage and by some is said to be identical. Trefoil, a very valuable forage crop in Australia is our California bur clover. Sand storms are as prevalent in Australia as on the range and dirt has a faculty of penetrating wool there as well as here.

It seems as though breeding might be considered a greater factor than feed or climate, certain it is that greater attention is paid to breeding in Australia than is generally found in America, but that's another story.

It is enough to say that in 1927 the Australian wool clip averaging 8.8 pounds of grease wool per flock and totaling some 854,000,000 pounds of wool brought an average of 35 cents per pound through the auction sales. The cost of merchandising these wools from the station to the buyer was between four and five cents per pound or a net return of about 30 cents per pound to the producer. The average clean yield was between 48 per cent and 50 per cent for the clip. It is possibly about as accurate an estimate as any to say that at price levels for wool in 1927 the Australian wool had an advantage of about 12 to 15 cent per clean pound basis in shrinkage, preparation and quality as compared to average wools of the United States.

It was commonly expressed in Australia that classed wools commanded a premium of about four cents per pound beyond the cost of classing over similar

wools unclassified. It was also as freely stated that this advantage could only be secured through proper selling of the clip.

An effort was made in western states some years ago to establish classing. This plan did not succeed. The chief difficulty seemed to be an inability to secure values for off sorts or a premium on the best types sufficient to make the proposition a paying one. It is worth mentioning that no program of standardization of a farm product ever received the approval or support of the middleman. A part of his profits comes through performing this operation himself. Lacking a sales organization understanding how and where to place these wools, and without a sufficient quantity to be a factor in the market, the plan was foredoomed to failure from its very inception.

The Australian system of selling wool has much to commend it. Brokerage houses, not being permitted to purchase wool on their own account, must depend on service and satisfactory returns for a continued patronage. Selling costs are kept on a reasonable basis also. Permitting each selling center and each broker to participate in the monthly sales on a prorata basis insures equal opportunities for all, so there is no inducement that one concentration point or brokerage concern can offer over another so far as selling is concerned.

Placing the wools on the market over a period of months with a limit in monthly offerings tends to stabilize values and prevents gluts on the market. The auction plan of selling has given good satisfaction. The Australian growers estimate a price advantage of about 4 cents per grease pound in their present plan of selling wools over the old unorganized plan once in force.

The fact that New Zealand, South Africa and even England and France are following Australia in their methods of preparing or classing their wools and are adopting auction sales and various forms of market control is worth consideration. Certain it is that producers in these countries have been able in the past few years to secure relatively higher prices for their wool than has the American wool grower.

The Wool Institute and Its Show

It may be safely stated that the Wool Institute, Inc., organized two years ago for the purpose of assisting the manufacturing end of the wool industry to adjust itself to changing conditions is accomplishing its object. There was a good deal of skepticism among members of the industry when the Institute was

Hayward Woolen Company. Mr. Lewis A. Hird, of Samuel Hird & Sons, is secretary-treasurer.

"Many in the selling market who have confidence in the ultimate success of the Wool Institute," so the Daily News Record reports, "express satisfaction over the fact that President Whiteside has been urged to accept trade leadership for another two years. These men believe the Institute has proved its worth to the industry, and Mr. Whiteside's work is an asset of considerable value."

Just how broad the scope of the Institute's activities will ultimately be is, of course, the theme of much guessing. It has been concerned up to the present largely with the proper coordination of the different branches of the business

together, the attitude was expressed that it was inviting trouble by getting into the tariff. * * * How any 'strong, virile body' functioning in the industry can avoid participation in tariff matters and handle all of the subjects of interest to the industry with equal force, it is difficult to say. The tariff in prin-



Franklin W. Hobbs

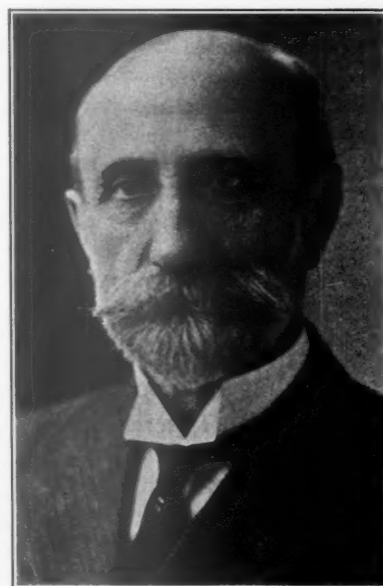
first set up, but the various branches of woolen manufacturing are gradually being won over, and it is now reported that in a short time both the Boston and Philadelphia Wool Trade associations will align themselves with the Institute.

Utmost satisfaction is expressed with the work of the present officials, who were appointed at the time of the organization of the Institute. At a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York on November 13, Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside was asked to serve another two years as president. The vice-presidents of the organization, also reelected, are: Franklin W. Hobbs, who is president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Leland Keeney, of the Somerville Manufacturing Company; Edward Moir, president of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association; and W. L. Hayward, of the



Lewis A. Hird

with a view to elimination of waste in every possible way, but with the reopening of the tariff question by Congress, the question has naturally arisen as to whether or not the Wool Institute would take a hand in the game. "The moment," writes C. E. B. Dickinson in the Daily News Record for December 6, "the Wool Institute loaned its friendly services toward bringing the different factions to-



Edward Moir

ciple is of interest to everybody in the industry."

A statement issued after the further meeting of the directors of the Institute on December 11 quite positively puts an end to the idea that it will handle the tariff problem. That question, it is understood, is to be handled for the manufacturers through one of the old organizations.

One of the biggest things to be undertaken by the Wool Institute is the wool pageant that is to be put on in New York City for one week, commencing February 25, 1929. A hundred thousand dollars is to be spent on the event. Nothing so stupendous has ever been attempted along the line of a wool goods display, and while some are not sure that the results will be commensurate with the ex-

pense, the majority concerned feel that very great benefits will follow.

According to present plans there will be a parade of over 200 male and female manikins garbed in clothes cut according to the latest styles and made of the best and newest that the woolen goods manufacturer can produce. There will likewise be shown fashion heights in the 18th century and on down to the present time.

Through this display the retailer and consumer are offered an opportunity to see with their own eyes just what the cloth and clothing trades can do with wool. At the present time, it is pointed out, most of the retailers depend upon the judgment of the salesmen in the selection of woolen fabrics and wearing apparel, or rather the retailer takes his choice from selections made by the manu-

facturers' cloth buyers. And the consumer, of course, only sees what the retailers select. The pageant will give to both retailers and consumers a chance to see just what the American manufacturers of woolen fabrics and American cutters and designers of woolen wearing apparel can produce. The affair also will put the manufacturers and designers on their mettle.

Additional entertainment will be furnished those in attendance and also those listening in by radio, by stage, screen and radio stars.

It is expected that the attendance will reach the 50,000 mark, and with the radio doing its share, it is estimated that many thousands of people will be "sold on wool goods" as a result of the wool pageant.

Wool Production Factors Analyzed by Ingenious Research Methods

Underlying the production of wool are scores of factors of which eleven are of major importance. For years the great range-sheep industry has sought the best methods of breeding and handling sheep to produce wool, lamb, and mutton in the quantity and of the quality to meet most fully the current market demand. This intricate problem, so important to the range-sheep industry, has been solved in large measure through an ingenious combination of research methods discussed in Technical Bulletin 85-T, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the title "Factors that Influence Wool Production with Range Rambouillet Sheep," a trio of investigators in the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, discuss the relative importance of each factor and summarize the research results for the benefit of practical sheepmen. The investigators are D. A. Spencer, J. I. Hardy, and Mary J. Brandon.

The results are based on three years of investigation and on analyses of several thousand samples taken from approximately 1,500 fleeces. Equipment used included a specially designed wool-

conditioning oven, grease-extraction apparatus, and washing equipment with centrifugal drier to measure the importance of the factors to be studied. These factors included: Age of sheep; weight of fleece; weights of moisture, grease, and dirt; length of staple; fineness of fiber; character of fleece; density of fleece; face covering; skin folds; body weight; and mutton conformation. The investigators then utilized advanced statistical methods and sorting and tabulating machinery for correlating the masses of figures amounting to approximately a million separate determinations. The results of the computations obtained in this previously planned methodical manner give dependable, exact information on many debated points supported in the past largely by individual opinion.

Good Mutton Type No Drawback to Wool Production

One of the most significant and important findings was the fact that with range Rambouillet sheep "good mutton conformation may have some advantages and substantially no disadvantage in efficient wool production." This conclusion of the investigators is significant in

the breeding of range Rambouillet sheep. Ewes that averaged "good" (about 85 per cent perfection) in mutton condition as yearlings produced fleeces that averaged slightly the longest in staple.

The extensive experiments showed also that "ewes free from heavy face covering or wool blindness yielded slightly heavier fleeces" and that "no important advantages were found as a result of heavy covering of wool over the face of the ewes." This topic has been widely discussed among sheep breeders and exhibitors. From a utility standpoint, more wool on the face thus appears to mean less production from the entire animal. The explanation probably lies in the greater difficulty in finding feed on the range when the eyes are partly covered.

One of the most important influences on wool production is the age of sheep. "As sheep became older," the bulletin states, "the moisture in their fleeces had a very slight tendency to increase, the weight of the grease per fleece increased, the weight of dirt increased, the length of the staple became shorter, and the character of their fleeces had a slight tendency to become less choice." The fleeces from 3-year-old ewes averaged the heaviest.

As the fineness of wool in fleeces increased there was a slight tendency toward decrease in weights of fleeces, both scoured and unscoured, and in weights of moisture and dirt per fleece. Improvement in the character of the fleeces was associated with longer staple, a little heavier weight of clean wool, a trifle less grease and dirt, and a slightly finer fiber.

Effect of Folds in Skin Observed

A result of particular interest to breeders is the influence of folds in the skin on the production and character of wool. Pronounced folds have been obtained in several breeds by selection and breeding, thereby increasing the surface of skin. The results of the investigations described in the bulletin showed that, "freedom from folds was correlated with greater length of staple, a trifle greater fineness of fiber, somewhat lighter unscoured fleece weights, a very slight reduction in clean-wool weights, considerably less grease and dirt, and less density." Num-

erous other relationships among the factors that influence wool production are discussed in the bulletin, which contains 48 pages and numerous illustrations, charts, and tables.

Sheep husbandmen who have been in touch with the investigation have commented on the wide scope of the results since they deal with fundamental breeding and marketing questions and with their relation to one another. The extensive experimental work was made possible by a combination of the well-equipped United States Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho, where the sheep could be handled under typical range conditions and laboratory facilities at the United States Animal Husbandry Farm, Beltsville, Md.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was called to order by President, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller, at 3:10 P. M. Wednesday, December 5, 1928, Live Stock Records Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

First in order of business was the reading of the call for the meeting by the Secretary.

A few interesting remarks were made by the President on the progress of our breed.

Upon the call of the President for the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, motion made by Mr. Hoopes, seconded by Mr. Barlow that the reading of these minutes be dispensed with, in as much as printed copies of same were sent all members. Motion prevailed.

Proxy committee consisting of Mrs. Belote and Mr. Potts appointed by the President.

Reading of the Secretary's yearly report. Same ordered placed on file by the President. The report showed that 240 members were received during the year.

Reading of Treasurer's report. Motion of Mr. Renk, seconded by Mr. Barlow, that this report be accepted. Motion prevailed.

President called for any unfinished business. None presented.

Call for new business.

Mrs. Miller asked the audience to arise and stand for one minute in silent sympathy to Mrs. Belote who was bereaved by her husband, Frank V. Betote, having passed to the great beyond on October 12 of this year. This beautiful tribute touched the heart of your Assistant Secretary and her father as well.

Reading of a circular letter sent to all sheep association secretaries, asking that our association appoint a delegate to meet with a committee interested in forming an organization to be called the American Sheep Board. Motion by Mr. Renk, seconded by Mr. Barlow that our board of directors be empowered to appoint such a delegate to meet with this committee. Mr. Tyler appointed by the President.

Discussion as to advisability of offering specials on yearling wethers at the large shows. Motion by Dr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Renk that the yearling wether class be dispensed with in our special money and the money heretofore used for this purpose be added to the offering on wether lambs.

The Secretary was instructed to write the large shows of this decision and that our association does not recommend a class for yearling wethers. Secretary further instructed to write these secretaries or managers that our association also recommends that prize money be spread over at least six places.

Next in order of business, the election of officers under the new constitution. Motion of Mr. Renk, seconded by Mr. Barlow that the President be empowered to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Tyler to succeed himself as secretary-treasurer. Motion prevailed and the ballot was so cast.

Two directors to be elected, the term of Mrs. Miller and Mr. Barlow expiring. Mr. C. W. Chandler nominated H. C. Barlow to succeed himself as director for a term of three years. Motion of Dr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Renk, that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Barlow. Motion prevailed and the ballot was so cast.

Mr. Renk nominated Mrs. Miller to succeed herself as director for a term of three years. Motion of Mr. Renk, seconded by Mr. Barlow that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mrs. Miller. Motion prevailed and the ballot was so cast.

After the reading of the full list of directors, from whom the meeting was to elect a president and one vice-president, Mr. Williams of the A. & M. College of Texas nominated Mr. Barlow, and Dr. Gardiner nominated Mr. Brown, for president. Vote was taken by ballot. Tellers appointed by the Chair, Mrs. Belote and Mr. Reed. Mr. Barlow receiving a majority of the votes cast was declared elected as president of this association.

Mr. Brown nominated Dr. Gardiner for vice-president. As there were no other nominations motion by Mr. Renk, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Dr. Gardiner for vice-president. Motion prevailed and the ballot was so cast.

Remarks by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Strutz and others, followed, commending the executive office for prompt efficient work, which, of course, "listened" good to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Motion by Dr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Brown that this association make it a part of their regulations that no artificial coloring of any kind may be used on sheep competing for our special money; referring particularly to the dyeing of the ears and noses, in addition to the coloring of the wool. Motion prevailed.

Motion by Dr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Hoopes that the meeting adjourn. Motion prevailed.

Comfort A. Tyler, Sec'y.

FEEDING LAMBS IN TEXAS

Lew Rust is one of the biggest mutton men in the state of Texas, running now about 15,000 mutton sheep, two-thirds of which are lambs and the rest yearlings carried over from the spring. He has 30,000 acres owned in fee and another 15,000 acres under his control. He figures on a 5 per cent loss in carrying the lambs to the yearling stage. Some times he has bought ewe lambs and held

them to the yearling age, but thought they were too high this season. He stocks heavily, about a sheep to every two acres, but about five months of the year he has a vacant pasture, the muttons having been shipped to market. He ships some of his stuff to the feeders in the spring after shearing, though one year he shipped 85 per cent to the market. He feeds no cake on grass. An offer of \$8 for the delivery of mutton yearlings in the short wool in the spring has been made to him, but refused.

Mr. Rust believes that the breeding game pays more than the lamb business, but it is impossible when a large ranch is operated to give the close supervision that is necessary in conducting a breeding business. He has, however, about 2500 breeding ewes on his places.

San Angelo, Texas Sam Ashburn.

GROWING WOOL IN WESTERN OREGON

Douglas County with its rolling hills and fertile narrow valleys has more sheep than any other county in Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains and is one of the leading sheep counties of the state, even when compared with the range counties of eastern Oregon. With 125,000 sheep, Douglas County ranks sixth in the size of its sheep industry among all the counties in the state. The sheep population has increased 26.5 per cent since January, 1925.

That Douglas County should take such high rank among the counties of the state in its sheep business is rather unusual when the manner in which these sheep are run is taken into consideration. The range operators who handle their sheep as it is done in the range country can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. The bulk of the Douglas County sheep population is made up of flocks varying from fifty sheep to six hundred, practically all of which are run under fence on hill pastures.

The sheep business has traditionally been a good business in Douglas County. It was one of the first agricultural enterprises established and in the early days the county was noted for its excellent Merino flocks. These Merino blood lines

can still be seen in many of the flocks in the county. Since that time, however, other breeds have been introduced and today the Shropshire predominates, although in some sections the Delaine Merino has been kept pure.

Because of the mild climate and absence of snow or severe winter temperatures, there are many flocks in the county which graze the entire year on grass. Some years a cold snap requires some feeding for short periods. The better operators are beginning to watch their sheep more closely in place of forcing them to rough it and are feeding during the cold weather and in some instances for short periods during particularly dry summers.

One of the biggest problems which confronts the sheep grower in Douglas County is the control of internal parasites. In some sections liver flukes and stomach worms bother considerably. As a result of a series of sheep management meetings arranged by J. C. Leedy, county agent, the carbon tetrachloride treatment for liver fluke is now in general use and the nema capsule is controlling the stomach worm so that this problem seems to be satisfactorily solved.

Lambing is conducted in pastures during late December, January and February, the first lambs going to market usually in late May or early June, the bulk of them moving to California markets. This year, owing to the exceedingly dry conditions, lambs weighed around seventy pounds, a few going to eighty. This is somewhat below the average. Another practice which is being started is creep feeding of lambs. Lamb creeps are constructed and placed in the pastures. These creeps contain a good concentrate grain ration to which the ewes do not have access. Thus far experience indicates that grain fed to the growing lamb brings a profitable return.

The bulk of these Douglas County flock owners run turkeys along with their sheep in the same pasture, the sheep eating the grass, the turkeys consuming the grasshoppers and other insects along with a small amount of grass. The substantial farmers and bankers of Douglas County will invariably tell one that sheep and

turkeys have been enterprises over a period of forty years which, if followed diligently, return a profit.

There is a movement now under way which should bring substantial benefit to the small flock owners who predominate in Douglas County. This is to standardize as far as possible on the mutton breeds and to lamb at approximately the same time so that a uniform lamb crop may be marketed in quantities which will attract the larger buyers.

W. L. Teutsch.

SORE MOUTH IN FEEDER LAMBS

One of our local feeders who handles around 1200 lambs each winter got an infection of sore mouth in his lambs this fall. Occasionally one comes across old feeders of the doughty type who "let it run its course," admitting at the same time that the lambs are bound to take a bad slump in the process.

Mr. Pugh is a younger man who also has fed cattle before taking up lamb feeding, having probably ten years' experience with lambs. For treating these sore lips Mr. Pugh used old leather gloves, knocking off the scab and vigorously pinched out the cores of pus and then applied straight sheep dip with a paint brush. In addition to hastening the healing another aim in this case was to prevent the spreading of the infection to the eye.

This routine might be called slow by some who fail to appreciate Mr. Pugh's vigor and directness in all work as well as in treating sore mouths. Mr. Pugh is a first class hand, going it alone at the delivering end of a hayloader taking from the windrow—his methods in treating the lambs were quite on the same order, more effective and speedy than painless no doubt.

Another farmer used the proper strength of dip in a ten-quart pail, knocked the scabs off with a corn cob and soused the head to the eyes in the bucket of dip—finishing off if necessary with a swab of rags tied around the end of a stick. Both these treatments are simple and both rapid in handling.

Delaware, Ohio. G. P. Williams.

SOME OF THE PRIZE WINNERS IN 1928

Purebred Hampshire Wether—Grand Champion over all Breeds at the Portland Show, Reserve Grand Champion at Kansas City, and Second in a Class of 31 Lambs at the Chicago International. Bred and exhibited by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho.



Champion Fat Wether at Third Annual Christmas Stock Show at the Los Angeles Stock Yards. Sold at \$11.00 a pound to the Hauser Packing Co., acting for the Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City. This wether was exhibited and sold by James Harper, Dixon, Calif., and bred by the University of California.



Grand Champion Fat Wether at the California Live Stock and Baby Beef Show at South San Francisco. Sold at \$10 per pound to James Allen, San Francisco, and bred and exhibited by Frank Brown & Sons, Carlton, Oregon.

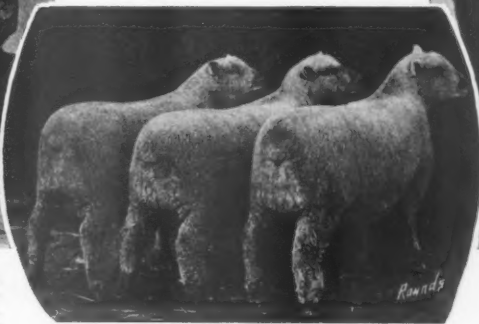


Grand Champion Pen of Fat Lambs at the California Live Stock and Baby Beef Show. These were Hampshire Lambs bred and exhibited by the Wood Live Stock Company, Idaho, and sold at 34 cents a pound.



"Lady Jane," Champion Rambouillet Ewe at the Chicago International. Bred and exhibited by Bullard Bros., Woodland, California.

Champion Rambouillet Ram (B type) at American Royal (Kansas City); also Champion of Breed at the Chicago International. Bred and exhibited by King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.



First Prize Pen of Southdown Wether Lambs at the Pacific International (Portland). Bred and exhibited by the University of Idaho.

THE PRICE OF FEEDER LAMBS

I note with a great deal of interest that our old friend, S. W. McClure, makes the statement in an open letter written to your good magazine that the only mistake he saw that his neighbor made who fed Oregon lambs in Idaho, was that he fed these lambs for market.

I am not a lamb feeding expert, as I have devoted more time to the production of lambs on the range than I have to the feeding of them after they have been thus produced. But I do not believe that there have been many times in the history of lamb feeding when the purchaser of feeder lambs early in the fall could put those lambs immediately in the feed yards and begin feeding them one and a half pounds of barley and three pounds of hay as soon as the lambs became accustomed to this dry feed, and make very much profit out of the deal. This Idaho feeder should have, in my opinion, secured at least a ten-pound gain on these lambs on pasture before they went to the feed yards, and this gain would not have cost him nearly so much as it did cost him to feed grain and hay right from the start. If he had done this he would have been able, under proper management, to make it possible to have made a profit of \$1.00 per head, or more, based on the Omaha and Chicago markets, instead of making himself liable to have suffered a loss of \$1.00 per head if he had shipped the lambs to those markets.

I am engaged in the production of both fat and feeder lambs and I know whereof I speak when I say that the initial investment needed for a plant upon which to produce these fat and feeder lambs, to say nothing about the investment in the breeding ewes, is necessarily so large that the current prices paid for fat and feeder lambs during the past two or three years, have not been high enough to show an excessive profit, and in my opinion, the lamb feeders will not be able to buy their lambs for less money in the future, on an average, than they have been paying.

No doubt the price of lambs will fluctuate in the future as it has in the past, but in order that feeder lambs may be produced, it must be that they show a reasonable profit to the producer or feeder lambs will not long be available.

I know Dr. McClure too well to suppose that he has any desire to lower the price of feeder lambs. He has a thorough knowledge of range conditions and costs of production and must fully appreciate the fact that prices obtained for lambs and wool in recent years have only allowed the average producer a very reasonable return for his investment and expense.

Pendleton, Oregon Fred W. Falconer.

RAMBOUILLET ASSOCIATION MEETING

By Special Correspondent

About thirty-five members attended the annual meeting of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association on the night of December 5, 1928, at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, Illinois. After the banquet talks were made by Mr. John Ellis of Missouri, Mr. C. W. Arnett of Montana, Mr. J. W. Pincus, formerly of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Professor Leopoldoff of Russia and E. F. Rinehart of Idaho, who judged the breeding Rambouillets at Chicago. Mr. Pincus spoke enthusiastically about the possibilities facing American Rambouillet breeders in the exportation of sheep to Russia. A plan which it was said might aid in doing this was referred to the executive board for consideration.

Several very important matters were up for consideration during the business meeting. The reports of Secretary Lincoln and Treasurer Seely showed gratifying results in the business affairs of the association during the past year. The publication of the volumes of the Record has proceeded; several new volumes now being ready for distribution and prospects are that the publications of these records will be up to date in the near future.

There was a lively discussion of the possibility of trying to get Rambouillet sheep included in the students' judging contests at the International. It was pointed out that the coaches of the vari-

ous teams have a great deal to say regarding this matter and that little had been accomplished in changing established classes up to this time.

Several suggestions were made regarding the wool show which was held for the first time. These suggestions dealt mainly with the need of additional classes, judging, and means of bringing out the full educational value of the wool show.

The "hot spot" of the meeting centered around the proposed constitution which the committee, W. G. Kammlade, W. D. Candland, and Roger Gillis, appointed in 1927, submitted. A motion to table it was defeated and it was then considered section by section; the final result being that the old constitution remains virtually in force with one or two rather minor changes. In spite of the support which the proposed changes received at several large meetings of Rambouillet breeders during the summer, some members appeared not the least inclined to a give-and-take discussion and some compromise to have a constitution and a sufficiently large executive board to represent a much greater territory than was the case about thirty years ago when the present constitution was adopted. A lack of willingness to make changes is frequently followed by more drastic changes than those requested. None of the changes proposed were nearly so severe as the fantastic monster which some pictured as trying to get control of the organization. There should be no East and West in the association and a gracious act on the part of the opponents of the proposed changes would be to submit to those who favored them something in the nature of a compromise which will not deny everything which a very important part of the membership wishes. Continued asking and refusal leads to revolt.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President John Ellis, Molino, Missouri; Vice President C. N. Arnett, Bozeman, Montana; Treasurer John E. Webb, Indianapolis, Indiana; Secretary Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio. Directors for three years: Earl Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; for two years, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming; for one year, E. M. Moore, Mason, Michigan.

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Temperatures range around the seasonal average, sometimes above and again well below. The state is well covered with snow, providing live-stock moisture, and in places having caused some suffering, and necessitated increased feeding, especially over the southwestern portion. Generally, however, east of the Divide, live stock have done pretty well. Water holes and smaller streams are frozen. Only a few losses occurred, chiefly among old ewes.

Casper

The end of the year finds the sheep business in Wyoming quite prosperous. Fremont and portions of Carbon and Sweetwater counties have deep snow and rather low temperatures. Unless we are favored with a thaw in January, there will be a tremendous feed bill and possibly some severe losses.

Thos. Cooper.

Cowley

December brought us too much snow for stock, but generally the weather has been good, with about average temperatures. The feed on the open range is not very good as the 1928 season was somewhat dry. Alfalfa hay for feeding out of the stack can be had at \$12 a ton and when baled and delivered, the price is \$18.

Several wool pools have been formed in this section and others are trying to combine clips for marketing, but the majority of the men will contract. It seems to me if we are to obtain better prices

for our products, we must unite in stronger associations.

We heartily approve of the work of the Biological Survey, and do not think it would be a good thing to increase our present high taxes to raise a fund to pay bounties.

C. A. Lewis.

Raventa

We are having the worst winter we have had since 1920. I have been out on the range since Thanksgiving. The roads are impassable at present and sheepmen are having a hard time trying to get feed to their sheep. I am fixed better than some as I have not commenced to feed yet, having hardly any snow on my range.

Geo. French.

Rawlins

It was like summer up to the middle of December, but since then we have had zero weather. There is good feed on the Red Desert, but it is covered with lots of snow, and most range men are feeding hay, corn, and cake. Alfalfa hay to be fed in the stack is offered at \$10 a ton and baled hay is \$14.50, f. o. b. cars.

A good deal of talking has been done in Platte Valley about having a wool pool, but around Rawlins the idea does not seem to be taking hold. Nearly every one favors stronger organization among the growers. It is difficult, however to get sheepmen around here to hold for a minimum price for their wools, or consign to the National Wool Exchange.

My opinion of the work of the Biological Survey is that it is of little benefit and too expensive. Some of the men seem to favor a bounty plan, but I have heard very little discussion of the question.

Sheepmen kept as many or more ewe lambs this fall as they did a year ago to make stock ewes.

A. R. McMicken

MONTANA

Seasonal temperatures with none too much snow are reported, though there are no complaints of the lack of snow. Sheep

are still grazing the lower levels, and most cattle are being fed, live stock generally being in good condition. Range snows have been ample, and rather well distributed. Feeding has been increased.

Whitehall

We have had very good weather up to the present (December 18), but it is turning colder. Feed on the winter range is very good. Prices on alfalfa hay are \$9 and \$10 a ton, when fed out of the stack, and \$15 when baled and delivered.

I am opposed to paying a special tax to be used for coyote work. We have plenty of taxes now, and I think that the demand for furs will take care of the coyote problem.

Emmett Douglas.

IDAHO

Almost steady cold prevailed, with generally less than normal precipitation. The snow covering has been thin, and in places quite inadequate for ranges or grains. Live-stock feed has continued abundant, and feeding conditions good; live stock are thus mostly in good shape. There are no reports of feed or snow shortages on the range, or of live-stock suffering.

OREGON

Cold weather with much freezing, and not very heavy precipitation, were rather unfavorable for pastures and ranges, and for live stock. Light snows over eastern winter ranges have provided moisture about where needed; but winter wheat has needed more snow in places. Little growth occurred in western valleys.

Enterprise

There is just enough snow for stock water on canyon ranges at this time (December 25). Grasshoppers ruined the range here and the feed is very spotted. Other places it is good. For hay in the stack, \$10 a ton is asked, and for baled hay, \$24, with prices varying with the distance it has to be hauled.

Present system of coyote work is satisfactory and the idea of a special tax to pay bounties is not popular here.

Generally sheepmen seem to be satisfied with the present wool marketing

methods, although some want an all-cooperative plan.

About the same number of ewe lambs were kept by sheepmen this fall for stock ewes. Lamb speculators are out already offering stronger prices than were paid early last year.

J. Dobbin.

Kimberly

While the weather has been drier than usual, it has been as good as we could ask for, and the sheep and cattle are going into the winter (December 17) in very good shape. We are not looking for a hard winter from the fact that the weather is still good at this time.

The hay crop is a little lighter than normal, but I think there is enough for all the stock in the country, at the usual price, \$12 a ton in the stack.

About the same number of ewe lambs have been held back for breeding purposes as a year ago, but this will mean no increase in the number of sheep kept, as when lambs are kept older ewes are turned off.

I, for one, have always been opposed to the general way of disposing of the wool clip, that is, by the long-time contract. Men sent out by wool dealers and knowing nothing about wool, offer a flat price for all wool, good, bad, and indifferent. In this way the man with poor wool will perhaps get more than his wool is worth, while the man that takes care of his sheep and strives to put up a good honest package will get less, or nothing for his extra work, with the exception that he will have more sheep and better sheep left, which is no small item. I would like to see a system worked out which would give every man exactly what his wool is worth regardless of "color or creed."

I think the Biological Survey is doing some good work, although I have not had the pleasure of feeling much of the effects of such work, for we have a private trapper whom we have employed for a number of years, and he keeps the coyotes pretty well thinned out on our range. I am in favor of supporting the work of the Survey and having on top of it a good-sized bounty that can be obtained by the men who get the coyotes without going through so much red tape. I be-

lieve in keeping the pesky coyote on the run with no let up, and as their number decreases, increase the bounty, for it is the only way we can ever hope to get rid of them.

I also believe in building up a stronger organization, and think that every man or woman who owns any kind of a bunch of sheep should get squarely behind his state and national organization and push, and then, and then only, can we ever hope to get what is rightfully ours. I would like to see every one get on the band wagon and whoop, and not stand by and "let George do it."

Chas. B. Bales.

WASHINGTON

Precipitation was ample and came at timely intervals, providing range moisture for live stock, but being without exceptionally low temperatures, was generally favorable. Wheat fields are only partly covered with snow over the eastern portion. Rather heavy live-stock feeding has been necessary in the past week or two.

Pullman

During November and the early part of December it has been dry and as a result the range is unusually poor. Moderate temperatures have prevailed. Most of our sheep go through the winter without extra feeding; where feeding is done, corn and alfalfa hay are used. Alfalfa hay can be purchased now (December 4) at \$10 to \$12 a ton.

Generally speaking the Biological Survey has done good work in this section, but is in need of a larger force. Some of the stockmen and farmers favor a heavier bounty.

Sentiment toward a change in wool marketing methods is growing, as most sheepmen feel the need of cooperation in selling their product.

F. A. Lyle.

NEVADA

Increasingly cold weather prevailed, necessitating an excessive amount of feeding of late, especially in certain sections where deep snows covered ranges. Snow is generally ample for range moisture and range stuff were doing rather well until the last ten days when it was coldest. Range live stock are now only fair, while those on full feed are doing well. Practically the entire winter range area

of the state is now accessible, with moisture available everywhere; a general southward movement has thus occurred lately.

Reno

The Sierra Mountains have about forty inches of snow; other high points also have about a normal amount; and there is plenty of snow on the ranges. It is very cold, however, in some places, below zero, though mostly around ten degrees above. The dry feed on the winter ranges is reported to be plentiful but lacking in strength. As a result some of the sheep are not doing well and the owners are feeding corn. Nearly all of the hay in this section has been sold, principally at \$10 a ton in the stack. I do not believe that any hay could be bought today under \$12 a ton.

Sheepmen retained about a third more ewe lambs than they did a year ago for restocking purposes, but since that time a good many ewe lambs have changed hands at \$11 to \$11.50 a head.

The work of the Biological Survey is satisfactory, but could be improved. Any reasonable tax for the predatory animal work would be beneficial, if used properly and for the purpose designated.

I have bought wool for nearly thirty-five years and so far, especially in Nevada, corporations and all other bodies organized for the purpose of selling wool have been failures. Every time an organization is attempted, the leaders, almost to a unit, forget the law of supply and demand, misquote market conditions, and to my knowledge, have in the past caused losses, through wool pools, that the majority of growers have never recovered from.

G. W. Callahan.

Simpson

Weather here has been very cold and dry and at present (December 21) the range feed is very poor on account of lack of moisture. There is no baled hay here, but stacked alfalfa can be purchased at \$9 and \$10 a ton.

The Biological Survey has been doing very fine work in this section and I would not be in favor of levying a special tax against stockmen to take care of an extra bounty fund. I would rather see a larger appropriation made by the legislature for

the cooperative work with the federal government.

I have not talked to enough people to find out what the majority of sheepmen in this section favor in regard to the marketing of the wool clip, but some kind of a change is desirable. I think if strong organizations can be built up without too much money, they will be of great benefit to the industry.

W. L. Blackwell.

UTAH

Colder weather than usual, though with less than the usual snowfall and stormy days, characterized the month. A considerable amount of quiet, foggy, hoarfrosty weather prevailed. Snow has remained in about the proper quantity over the range, affording access to wide areas, though forage has continued poor. Live stock have done fairly well on the range, though some shrinkage occurred during the coldest weather; animals on feed continued to thrive, with a growing shortage of feed in places, as feeding has had to be increased.

COLORADO

Ample snows have covered the winter range and grain areas satisfactorily, excepting only in the southeastern portion, where more is needed, and where the ground is deeply frozen. Live stock are generally in good condition, being largely on feed.

Mt. Morrison

We have had very cold weather and much more snow than is usual for the first part of December. Feed on the range is very short on account of a dry fall. Baled alfalfa can be had now (December 17) at \$25 a ton, and when fed out of the stack, at \$20 a ton.

The Biological Survey is doing a great deal of good here. It seems to me that it would be a very good plan to have a tax assessed on live stock for the purpose of providing a bounty fund in addition to the amount expended by the state in cooperation with the federal government in predatory animal control work.

The idea of changing the present method of selling wool is acceptable. In all our transactions unity is a very important factor, and one of the sheepmen's biggest duties is to help build up a stronger organization.

J. F. Foster.

OREGON LAMB CONTRACTING

The Oregon Wool Growers Association has recently issued the following statement:

Considerable contracting of 1929 lambs has already been done. So far as we are able to learn, at the present time, the top price for ewe lambs is covered by a 13½ cent contract made by a prominent Umatilla County sheep rancher. This same party sold his crossbred mixed lambs at 11.55. Other sales in this county from some of the larger outfits are at figures very close to 11 cents.

Reports have come in from Union County indicating that one lot has been bought at 11½ cents and another at 10½ cents.

Very little wool contracting has been done so far as we know, although some attempts have been made to tie up crossbred wools at 35 cents, with 30 cents having been offered for fine wools. These offers were made in connection with lamb contracts.

General feed conditions are a little tight, with hay prices strengthening somewhat and corn easing a little.

Late fall rains are no doubt having a beneficial effect on spring range with most of the sheepmen now in position to take care of their feed needs through the winter. A long tough cold spell would, however, make matters bad for a few who are a little short of feed.

Walsenburg

The month of November and early December brought us cold weather and heavy snows. There is good feed, however, on the winter range, which is fortunate for us, as we only count on feeding about 25 per cent of our ewes during the winter. We usually buy corn and cake for the ewes that are fed. Alfalfa hay, in the stack, is priced at \$10 a ton, while baled timothy hay is quoted at \$16.

Coyotes are very mean in this county and we are compelled to fight them some way, as our losses are very heavy every year. On this account I would be in favor of having a bounty law in addition to the work of the Biological Survey.

Tobias Maldonado.

Durango

December weather has been ideal and feed conditions on the range good, especially good in fact, with the feed well cured. Hay prices range from \$20 to \$30 a ton, the latter figure applying to baled alfalfa to be delivered.

Most of the growers in this locality favor some kind of a pooling system to take care of the marketing of the wool clip, and the need of stronger organization among the members of our industry is being recognized more and more.

We rate the work of the Biological Survey very highly, but the special tax to raise a fund to be used in paying bounties in addition to the Survey's efforts might prove to be a very fine thing.

I think about ten per cent more ewe

lambs were kept by the sheepmen here this fall than in 1927.

C. A. Brown

ARIZONA

Moderately heavy and rather frequent precipitation early in the month, was followed by settled but exceptionally cold weather. Streams became frozen, but snow was available for moisture in most live stock sections. Snow fell as far as the Mexican border. Live stock suffered some deterioration during the cold weather, but generally they are in good shape. Forage seems to be ample, and generally accessible.

NEW MEXICO

Moderately cold weather occurred, with some rain in the south and snow in the north, being favorable for most live stock and ranges. Ranges are largely open, and affording plenty of forage. Only a little temporary shrinkage of live stock, and increased feeding, were reported, due to a cold snap, with some stormy weather, which were temporary.

Springer

This section has had lots of snow and cold weather since the first of December and the winter range, so far as feed is concerned, is very bad. Alfalfa hay prices are high: to be fed out of the stack, it is \$21 a ton, and baled and delivered, \$25.

I think the best way to handle the marketing of our wools is through pools.

The Biological Survey has been doing good work in this section.

Sheepmen here did not keep so many

of their ewe lambs this year, about a fifth less, I should say.

S. Floersheim.

Ramah

Owing to the dry season during the summer lambs weighed around 50 pounds on an average in western New Mexico and brought from ten to twelve cents f. o. b. cars. The winter season is bound to be rather short for feed, especially in the grama grass country, while in grazing areas covered by "chamiso" or other winter browse, chances are good for a safe winter.

We have had light snows and mostly sunny weather since December 1. Rams were turned in from November 25 to December 12, depending on the altitude of the lambing grounds, and owing to light snows, the weather conditions during the breeding season have been favorable.

At this altitude—from 5,000 to 7,000 feet—we feed very little, if any, in the winter, so we are very thankful for mild weather until February when danger of snow piling up is over.

Coyotes are still numerous, though the Biological Survey has taken persistent whirls at them and trappers are taking out heavy catches. Grown ewes are sometimes killed. No wolves, some fox, with a very few mountain lions, are left in rough mesa tracts.

Several large ranch properties have changed hands at \$2 to \$2.50 an acre. Labor situation is satisfactory in supply.

We plan to attend the convention at Phoenix.

Evon Z. Vogt.

CALIFORNIA

A considerable amount of fogs and some rains were reported in the interior valleys, with fairly good snows in the mountains. Some cold weather with killing frosts, but none to damage forage or grasses. Pastures continue green, and live stock are in good shape. Lambing has continued with good results, and with generally fairly good weather.

WESTERN TEXAS

A good deal of fine, cold weather was reported though there were also several storms which were inclement for live stock. Some slight depreciation was reported, though neither the storms nor the

cold weather were prolonged, and live stock are still in fairly good shape, with plenty of feed on the range as a rule. Some snow fell, covering the panhandle section for a few days.

Eldorado

The first half of the month of December was very damp and the rest of the time it has been clear and cold. While there has been fairly good feed on the range, the month has been hard on stock. Stacked hay is quoted at \$20 a ton.

Most of the growers here are not satisfied with the present way of handling the wool clip in Texas, but what changes should be made, it is difficult to say.

On page 42 of the December issue of the National Wool Grower, the remarks that are made on judging Rambouillets by "Bystander" are very true and should be receiving more attention that a real Rambouillet sheep may be developed and maintained.

Sheepmen kept about 20 per cent more of their ewe lambs than they did last season.

George Williams.

West Texas

A good many ranchmen are especially interested in the bitterweed at this time of the year and many remember the reports current last winter to the effect that some ranchmen lost as many as 500 head of sheep from this weed. It is not proven that this weed is the cause, but it is a first class suspect.

The Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association in its recent meeting at Campwood failed to take any action on the proposed creation of a live stock exchange within the organization. It discussed at length the prevalence of theft of goats by motor truck. Bob Davis says it is evident that thieving of live stock is going on in his county and in other parts of the sheep and goat country.

The warfare on predatory animals by the state and federal governments in Texas during the month of November killed out 575 animals, as compared with 355 during the month preceding. During the month 72 men worked a total of 2,032 days at a cost to the state of \$3,745.33 and to the local cooperators of \$5,817.46, or a total cost of \$9,563.29.

Ralph Wimberley had a catch of 46 coyotes and 15 bobcats on the India Ranch in Maverick County to lead the procession. The list of predatory animals caught follows: Bobcats, 94; bear, 1; coyotes, 347; red wolves, 133. The following bur bearers were snared: Fox, 34; badger, 2; raccoon, 8; skunk, 19; opossum, 15; musk hog, 1, or a total of 79. It should be remembered that the catching of the fur bearing animals is only incidental, and that no attempt is made to get them. The fur bearers just enter into the traps set for the wolves.

S. A.

LAMB FEEDING SITUATION IN FAR WESTERN STATES

The following report on the lamb feeding situation in western states, as of December 1, was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Regional Live Stock Office at Sacramento, California:

California: A recent survey of the principal feeding areas shows the following lambs (including a few sheep) on feed for market in California, December 1.

	1928	1927
Northern California	53,000	65,500
Southern California	43,000	56,000
Total	96,000	121,500

This represents a reduction of about 21 per cent compared with 1927. Besides these in major feeding areas and in commercial feed yards, there are always several thousand others scattered about the state mainly on farms in northern sections, which are marketed during the winter months. Lambs in many feedlots and on pastures are being topped each week for current slaughter needs. There will probably be considerable replacements made in feed yards during December and January. While lambs were lighter this year than last, feeding on the whole began earlier than usual.

Nevada: In Nevada there were about 45,000 on feed December 1, as follows:

Reno and Fernley areas	16,000
Carson Valley	11,000
Smith and Mason Valleys	13,000
Fallon area	5,000

Totals	Dec. 1, 1928	45,000
"	Dec. 1, 1927	42,000
"	Dec. 1, 1926	70,000

A slight increase is registered over last year's numbers, but a big decrease compared with 1926. Feeder lambs in Nevada averaged lighter in weight this year, but many were started on feed earlier, so that a number of bunches were ready to go by December 1, and many more are expected to be finished during December. The lambs have been doing well on good feed under favorable weather conditions.

Utah: No estimate of numbers available until January 1. Normally Utah feed lots contain from 180,000 to 200,000 lambs on December 1, but last year had only 150,000. It is likely,

judging from reports, that Utah has only about as many as last year, possibly a few more. A part of Utah fed lambs normally move east.

Oregon: Meager data from Oregon indicate that fewer lambs are being fed in that state this winter, compared with last year, this holding for all districts.

Idaho: No estimate of numbers available. Normally over 200,000 there at this time, many

of which are being run on beet tops and other farm fields and pastures, and topped out frequently for shipment. Idaho reports indicate restricted feed lot operations this winter, mainly because of higher feed prices. There has been a heavier demand for hay and other feeds for use of stock sheep and cattle, owing to poor fall and winter ranges.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By H. A. Kidder

Quiet rules in the Boston wool market during these closing days of the year. There is some wool selling, especially in the few houses where remaining stocks offer anything like a fair selection. Mill buyers are not ready to operate, except very sparingly, though they are not disposed to pass up any real bargains. On the other hand, the trade is not finding the time opportune for pushing sales. All things considered, it is not strange that the market should have very much of a holiday character. The hope is still expressed in Summer Street circles that wool values are to be advanced after the first of the year, especially if and when the new heavy-weight season in men's wear is opened.

There are many uncertain factors in the situation which must be considered in making even the most casual forecast of the future market. Wool men are looking at the possibility of tariff changes, but they seem to be exceedingly hazy as to whether possible new rates are to be higher or lower than those now current. They are also giving much attention to the necessity of organizing for protection against the manufacturers, organized as the Wool Institute, Inc., on the one hand and the various wool growers' organizations on the other. To date all efforts to bring the various elements in the wool trade into a position where harmonious action is possible have proved to be abortive.

It has been found impossible to secure agreement on such matters as to whether or not to contract, and when such action has been decided upon as to whether to make advances without interest, or at what rate. A meeting of some of the trade leaders was held early in December, when it is understood that these and

other questions vital to the trade were discussed. Though it could not be learned that anything definite had been decided upon, the fact that contracting broke out suddenly in the week before Christmas seems to have answered at least one part of the question.

Many wool men have been hoping that for this season at least, contracting might be thrown into the discard. The experience of 1928 has not been entirely a happy one. There has been a long tail to the fine side of the season. Though there has been a little rally from the lowest price level, it is still claimed that the choicest fine wools are being neglected and that sales are being made without profit. The promptness with which the medium wool content of the 1928 Territory wool clip was moved, and the lack of buying interest in the fine content are two outstanding features of the wool year. There is an aftermath which can only be harvested in the coming year, which means the carrying over of some serious troubles for correction.

It is claimed that many wool houses have gone far in the direction of clearing their stocks of 1928 wools; in fact, that the bulk of the remainder is in a few strong hands. Perhaps the most serious problem which confronts the trade today is concerned with domestic fine wool. No trouble has been experienced in disposing of the year's supply of the medium grades. They were mostly sold promptly, and generally at a fairly good profit. Fashion's call ran to goods in whose production medium wools were the principal factor. Moreover, the supply of foreign crossbreds was materially shortened owing to high prices abroad and low prices here, and the whole burden was placed on domestic medium wools.

COLORADO WOOL CONTRACTING

A recent issue of the Boston Transcript has the following to say about early wool contracting in Colorado:

This spurt of contracting, which is being somewhat severely criticized in Boston wool circles, appears to have been almost entirely confined to the western Colorado slope. Houses outside Boston are mentioned as among the operators. Western reports to Boston principals indicate that something less than a million pounds has been contracted, prices paid being reported to be 35½ to 38 cents. Whether this will prove to be a good buy is believed to hinge largely upon the percentage of fine wool contained in the contracted clips. The figures quoted above are said to be 5 to 7½ per cent higher than was paid last year in the same section.

In the section where the contracting has been in progress, the individual clips usually run to medium, and are generally of comparatively light shrinkage. Experts say that, if the clips showed less than 30 per cent of fine wool and were not heavier than usual, the purchase would be profitable for sale on today's market. It must be considered, however, that the wool will not be shorn for months and that much may happen during the period of waiting. Moreover, dry conditions have prevailed during the fall in much of the range country, which will necessitate feeding to an unusual extent this winter. These conditions forecast a heavier clip than usual, an additional reason for extreme care in making contracts.

There are indications in this year end of a better market for fine wools during the remainder of the winter and in the coming spring campaign. New York reports a better demand for wool goods for women's wear, and though there is little indication of a substantial increase in yardage, the fact that wool goods are coming into popularity again and to some extent replacing substitutes made from cotton, silk or rayon, is considered highly encouraging.

How serious the fine wool situation has been is seen in the slow way that the fine wools out of the 1928 clip in Texas and New Mexico have been cleared. At last reports there was still something like a million pounds of twelve-months' wool still unsold at various accumulation points in southern and central Texas. This condition has persisted, even when the owners have been willing to accept lower figures than were bid when the buying season was in full swing.

Better progress was made in New Mexico, but there also fine wool conditions were far from satisfactory.

This year's contracting started several weeks later than last season. It is not always possible to get at the actual facts attending the inception of a movement of this kind. As far as appeared in the early reports, houses outside of Boston were principally concerned. The initial buying was done on the western Colorado slope, mainly around Montrose, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande. The prices paid are said to range from 35½ to 38 cents, and the volume contracted during the first week of the movement something under a million pounds.

The prices paid are said to have been 5 to 7½ per cent above last year's opening prices in the same section. This adds to the strangeness of the situation, as all previous reports have indicated a heavier clip than a year ago, owing to the dry weather in the fall and the probability that feeding must be resorted to quite generally in order to get through the winter without serious losses. The clips contracted run mainly to half-blood and medium grades, but the experts say that unless the fine content is less than 30 per cent of the individual clips the chances for a profitable turnover at shearing time are small, though if the contracted wools were here today that might be possible.

Wool values have been well maintained here in the face of a quiet demand, especially for all fine wools grading above half-blood. Good twelve-months' Texas wools are to be had here at \$1.10 clean, though some dealers are holding for \$1.12 or even more. Eight-months' wools are well cleared, but are nominally quoted at about \$1.05 clean for standard. Fall wools are in small supply, with perhaps a half million pounds in stock. Some of these wools are being held up to an even dollar, with buyers bidding 95 cents and up for lots wanted.

The bulk of the current trading in domestic wools is in Territory sorts. Half-blood staple wool has continued to occupy the center of the stage, the best lots, Montana and similar, being firmly held at \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean. Somewhat

less desirable lots, Triangle and similar growths, are quotable at \$1.05 to \$1.08, and average wools for even less. The strong position of half-blood wool remains an outstanding feature of the situation. Manufacturers are still buying this grade steadily, and as a matter of fact it is in relatively better position than other grades.

This takes nothing away from the strength of the medium grades, which remain firm and unchanged at recent quotations. Stocks are greatly reduced, and when buyers come to market to cover actual needs they have to pay the price. For three-eighths-blood staple wool, the current quotation, clean basis, is not less than \$1.05 to \$1.07, while quarter-bloods sell at 95 cents to \$1, top prices being for standard wools of excellent character.

The finer grades are moving fairly well, though it is not possible to advance prices to the extent desired by the trade. Fine and fine medium staple wool is quotable at from \$1.08 to \$1.12, according to condition and quality. Very good wool is to be had at around \$1.12 clean, and somewhat less desirable at \$1.10, but on the other hand some choice lots are firmly held at \$1.15, though mill buyers are certain that they have not paid that figure on any of their recent purchases.

Both manufacturers and topmakers are showing some keenness for French combing wools. Topmakers have been particularly active of late, as large lots of short fine tops have been recently sold for later delivery. The best of these wools readily bring \$1.05 to \$1.08, and up to \$1.10 for exceptionally attractive lots. Average lots have been pretty well cleared, but when to be had they readily bring \$1 to \$1.05, and the same figures are quoted for a very good line of fine and fine medium clothing graded wool.

The position of fleeces, Ohio and similar, continues strong for half-blood and medium grades of combing wool, with fine Delaine and clothing lots just about holding their own. The position of these wools, especially half-blood and below, has greatly improved in recent weeks, and it looks as if the medium grades might be advanced still further. In some houses, half-blood combing wools are

very firmly held at 52 cents, though mill buyers still claim to be able to pick up a little here and there at 51 cents. Fine Delaines are pegged at 46 cents for standard Ohio, some choice Pennsylvania clips are held at 47 cents and 45 cents is quoted for Ohio Delaines just under top sorts in quality.

Fine unwashed clothing is quoted at 40 to 41 cents, and quite a number of sales are noted in recent weeks at 40 cents. Half-blood clothing is quotable at 45 cents, perhaps 46 cents for a really choice lot, and three-eighths-blood clothing is scarce and wanted at 52 cents. Medium Ohio wools are gaining strength from month to month, the current quotation for three-eighths-blood combing being 56 to 57 cents. Sales have been freely made at the lower figure, with most holders now asking 57 cents. Quarter-blood combing is quoted at 55 to 56 cents, the higher figure being still an extreme. Half-blood and three-eighths-blood combing wools have been getting the bulk of the recent demand.

Woolen wools have been moving fairly well, though the market is without particular snap. The bulk of the demand has been for pulled wools, especially the A and B super grades. Very good white B super is quotable at \$1 or a little better for Eastern scourings, with ordinary Bs selling 95 to 98 cents. A super wools of excellent character can be had at \$1.03 to \$1.05, and other fine grades at about the usual differential.

Territory scoureds are quiet, as the demand for fine wools, even for woolen mill purposes is at a low ebb. No. 1 New Mexico scoured is quotable at \$1.08 to \$1.10, No. 2 at \$1.02 to \$1.03 and No. 3 at 90 cents. California baled scoured and carbonized wools are still selling within the range of 95 cents to \$1.

Australian markets are closed for the Christmas Holidays, but all remain firm and above the parity of the Boston market. American buyers are taking fair weights of wool in Australia, but in River Plate markets are buying more than a year ago, especially in Montevideo.

LETTER OF A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL

Continued from December issue.

I shuddered with a feeling of unspeakable dread. Henri DeWalt was running true to his maniacal form. And, as I recalled the newspaper accounts of his insane surgeries, I felt a deep and growing apprehension for Ern Hastings, sitting there at table with me, and both of us handcuffed to each other. Happily, he seemed quite oblivious to whatever peril the immediate future might hold in store for him. Most likely he had not yet quite recovered from that terrible blow on his head and if he had even a premonition that he then stood in the shadow of a tragedy in which he might very likely become the leading figure, he gave no outward sign. His lean sunburnt face remained as void of expression as a half-baked Idaho potato.

After a moment of ominous silence Henri DeWalt spoke again. "Yes sir," he repeated his assertion, "I have fooled the doctors, even the best of them, for some time. They doomed me to death months ago. In the meantime I launched myself into a series of scientific experiments and, I am proud to say, have made some startling discoveries. For instance, I have definitely solved the problem of transmitting life and energy from one person to another. It was very difficult, but I found a way."

Here he paused and Ern, fumbling his fork with his free hand, looked at him expectantly. "You found a way, eh?" he asked, with a slight show of interest.

"I found a way." Henri DeWalt nodded gravely. "It is true, I am forced to admit, that my process is not yet one hundred percent successful. But that will come in time. I accomplished my object by transplanting, or grafting, the zygoma from one person to another."

"Transplanting the what?" Ern had speared a sardine with his fork, which he held poised midway, in open-mouthed astonishment.

"The zygoma," Henri DeWalt repeated. "It is a daring operation, to be sure, and at present the results are not entirely satisfactory."

"What's the matter with it?" Ern asked with an admirable attempt at politeness.

"Ah, that is precisely what I am trying to discover. The trouble is that the patient, the one who contributes the zygoma, always dies."

"Oh, he dies, eh?" Ern laid down his fork and resorted to eating with his fingers.

"Yes, he dies." A note of genuine regret crept into Henri DeWalt's voice. "I don't know whether this is due to the sudden withdrawal of the zygomatic support to the cranial structure or to plain cerebral shock. The fact remains that at this point the patient always sinks into a coma which, for some reason, I have not yet been able to control. But I have a new theory, and there is hope."

Suddenly it seemed to dawn upon Ern that he was directly involved in Henri DeWalt's insane plans. "Well—what have I got to do with all this hospital stuff?" he asked, a little impatiently, I thought.

"Oh, I thought you understood," Henri DeWalt apologized. "You see, I am about to try again, and you are to furnish the zygoma."

"What—me furnish the zy—?"

"The zygoma. Yes, you've grasped the idea. I understand that you are a sheepman. A herder, if I am correctly informed. You are healthy and your zygoma is unimpaired. And you can easily follow your profession without it, for to a sheepman the zygoma is not absolutely essential. I found that many of them were entirely unaware that they had one."

"Well, I didn't know, that's a fact," Ern admitted. The news that he was to be operated on seemed to leave him quite calm and unruffled.

Henri DeWalt eyed him closely, one might say professionally. "I like your placid acquiescence to my plans," he then confided. "You appear to have confidence. That is what my other patients lacked. I think that that was largely the cause of my failure too, they lacked confidence."

"Your other patients? Where are they?" Ern pushed his chair back from

HAMPSHIRE

We have for sale this season:
700 head of yearling rams
Several cars of big ram lambs
Also several cars of ewes

Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.

Breeders of Purebred and Registered
Hampshire Sheep
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Consistent Winners

In eight years of consecutive showing at the Chicago International, Pacific International and American Royal our Hampshires have won from one to three championships every year at every show. We are interested in breed improvement.

Thousand Springs Farm

Wendell, Idaho
Minnie Miller, Owner
Jesse Loader, Shepherd

RIDGECREST HAMPSHIRE



Besides the usual number of yearling stud and range rams, I will also offer some especially bred stud lambs from my newly imported sires.

H. L. FINCH
SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

SHEEP FOR SALE

We can furnish 3,000 of the best crossbred yearling ewes in Utah for April 1st delivery. If you want to buy or sell sheep, see us.

DAYBELL LIVESTOCK CO.
Provo, Utah



A Real (Imported)
AUSTRALIAN
Sheep Dog
Dark Brown, Tan Points
Beautiful
Attracts Attention
Intelligent, Strong,
Small
Reproduces True
None like them in U. S. A

The Dog Brains of Australian Sheep Industry

Pedigreed Pups for Sale

DR. ROBERT A. COOK
Del Paso Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.

Do you need a helpful book or two? If so, see page 8 for the list of books on sheep production and management that the National Wool Grower handles.

SHEEP DOGS

Let us reserve you one or a pair from our next litters.



The great satisfaction voiced by our customers justifies us in believing that we can please you, too, with a White Collie.

ALVIN C. SKRETTEBERG
Shadehill, So. Dakota

**DID YOU KNOW?**

That the Hampshire Sire will give you **market lambs in 100 days**. Let us tell you about it.

We have a delightful little booklet and a classified list of breeders for you. They are yours for the asking. Write the Secretary for what you want.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N.
MRS. MINNIE W. MILLER, President
1427 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah
COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

the table, unmindful of the fact that he was handcuffed to me, and looked around the cabin. He seemed to expect to see cots with sick people.

Henri DeWalt caught his glance. "Not here," he hastened to explain. "My other patients, they—I am reluctant to touch upon this subject—they are dead and buried. But then," here he flung out his long slender hands in a gesture of apology, "every surgeon has that sort of embarrassment to contend with. You're not getting nervous, are you?"

"Not yet, I ain't. But I'm sure getting curious." Ern glanced down at our handcuffs as if he were planning some way to pick the locks. I never saw a man so imperturbed in the face of a real and grave danger.

"I am glad of that." Henri DeWalt drew a sigh of relief. "Curiosity, that's the thing. That's the right spirit in which to approach an operation. It is the key to discovery, the mother of achievement. With your splendid zygoma transplanted into my cranium I shall yet astonish the medical fraternity. And you, my dear patient, shall become world famous."

Ern shook his head doubtfully. "I don't know that I care a lot about fame," he remarked. "But, tell me, Doc, how are you going to slip this zygoma of mine into your own private system? It looks to me as if you'd have quite a job. How do you know my zygoma will agree with you?"

"Ah, that's another thing!" Again the gesture of the outflung hands. "I am glad you thought of that, for I hadn't quite determined that point. We shall have a consultation in the morning in which the lady here may join." Here he bowed towards me. "With three heads concentrating on this problem we shall no doubt find a way to overcome the difficulty."

With that he rose from his chair and stepped over to a door leading into another room. "Here, I hope you will be comfortable." He bowed and threw open the door. It led into a room furnished with table, cot, and chairs.

Ern hesitated and looked at me in evident embarrassment. He would then

and there have died fighting this madman, I am sure. But I restrained him with a gentle tug at the handcuffs. It was bad enough to be manacled to a live man, I thought, but it would be infinitely worse to be so shackled to a dead one.

"Let's make the best of it," I whispered to him, and the next moment Henri DeWalt ushered us into the room, bolted the door behind us and left us groping in the darkness.

(To be continued).

EWES SCARCE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

There was an exceptional demand for first-class medium-wooled native ewes in central Pennsylvania this fall with prices for yearlings and two-year-olds averaging \$14 a head. Older ewes with solid mouths found ready sale at \$12.

Prices, considerably higher than these, were occasionally paid for breeding sheep at public auctions. An exception to the rule occurred at a sale conducted by Thomas McMahon, near Manor Hill, Huntingdon County, a few weeks ago when neighboring farmers bid his best ewes up to \$17 a head.

Central Pennsylvania farmers customarily do not care to experiment with either the A, B or C type of Merinos; in fact, they seem to harbor a deep-seated prejudice against the entire Merino family. A claim advanced by some is that Merinos do not thrive well in this climate, while others are prejudiced against them because they say the ewes usually do not give birth to twin lambs. Experimental work conducted by sheep experts at Penn State College, located at State College, Pa., however, proves that Delaine Merinos crossed with Dorset rams form a winning combination. Eventually I for one, plan to disregard the advice of my conservative neighbors and build a drove of Delaine and Dorset crosses.

Sheep raising with the great majority of central Pennsylvania farmers is a side line, the production of raw milk being their main "meal ticket" reliance. This is probably one of the chief reasons why there only are a few chance droves of registered animals in this section of the

Keystone state. An experienced sheepman, were he to motor through Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, and Bedford counties, would observe many small bunches of good grade ewes grazing on the hillsides, but he could only locate a few pedigreed animals.

Farmers who winter twenty, twenty-five, or thirty ewes regard themselves as specially favored if they average a lamb to each ewe. This high mortality rate to a large extent might be explained by the fact that ewes are bred to lamb in March before there is any grass worth mentioning. The mothers have a limited quantity of milk; in addition, intensely cold weather helps to make further inroads into profits.

Wool sold here last summer at 45 and 47 cents a pound. Much of it was marketed through a cooperative association. Neffs Mills, Pa. W. G. Moore.

MINNESOTA LAMB PRODUCTION COMPETITION

Grand championship honors in the Minnesota lamb production contest, believed to be the first of its kind, were captured by K. O. Johnson, of Frontier, Koochiching County, according to W. E. Morris, live-stock specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, who supervised the contest. The Minnesota Livestock Breeders Association provided liberal cash prizes for the winners. Thirteen of the original entrymen completed the project and will share in the awards.

Mr. Johnson placed first in the class for owners of 25 to 50 ewes, raising 50 lambs from 35 ewes. During the 135 days of the contest, he brought the 50 lambs up to a total weight of 4,110 pounds, an average of 82.2 pounds per head, and an average of 117.4 pounds of lamb to the ewe. He was awarded championship honors for all classes by producing and saving a large percentage of his lambs and bringing them up to more than average weight. He raised a lamb crop of 142.8 per cent, or almost a lamb and a half per ewe.

Second place in the 25 to 50 ewe class was won by Frank Passi of Pitt Lake, Lake of the Woods County, who

secured an average lamb production for his 38 ewes of 103.6 pounds. The average weight of his lambs was 87.5 pounds, or 5.3 pounds more than Johnson's average. However, he raised five fewer lambs than Johnson although having three more ewes, so that his total weight and average were lower than those of the first place winner. Other contestants in this class averaged from 95.4 pounds of lamb per ewe down to 68.8 pounds.

Sever Trehus of Caledonia, Houston County, took first place in the class for owners of 50 to 100 ewes. Mr. Trehus raised 117 lambs from 82 ewes. His lambs weighed 7,663 pounds, averaging 65.5 pounds per head, and making an average lamb production per ewe of 93.4 pounds. Second place in this class went to C. E. Tatge of Luverne, Rock County, who raised an average of 91.4 pounds of lamb to the 68 ewes with which he started.

Previous to the breeding season Mr. Johnson's ewes had the run of a red clover pasture having a slight mixture of timothy. There was an abundance of this feed so that the ewes were well flushed for the breeding season. No grain was fed before or during the breeding period.

Red clover hay was fed from November 15 to May 10 and grain feeding was begun on April 1 and continued until May 10, shortly before lambing time, when the ewes went on pasture. Throughout the winter the breeding flock was housed in a straw shed and a barn, both of which were open at all times.

The lambs were fed no grain, but were allowed to graze on clover pasture which had had no sheep on it the year before and hence was free from stomach worms and other parasites. The lambs were dipped once in the spring for external parasites.

The lamb production contest is to be conducted again next year. The primary purpose of the contest is to demonstrate the best methods of breeding, feeding and management. Contestants are required to record every step in the feed and care of both ewes and lambs, as well as gains made by the lambs, wool produced by the ewes, and other significant facts.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues. Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



Sold out for this season, but will have a lot of extra good rams in 1929.

W. S. HANSEN COMPANY

WYNN S. HANSEN, Mgr.
Collinston, Utah

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams Our Specialty

We believe that the big ram with a long staple fleece that has density and fineness and is free from body wrinkles and kemp is the ideal ram for the range.

If that is the kind of Rambouillet ram you like, see ours.

PUREBRED RANGE RAMS
REGISTERED STUD RAMS

Small orders or carload lots

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

Deer Lodge, Montana

DELAINE MERINOS**BIG SMOOTH ONES**

The Ideal Wool and Mutton Combination

RAMS or EWES

One or a Carload—Shipped Anywhere on Approval

FRANK H. RUSSELL, WAKEMAN, OHIO**Grow More Wool****Merinos Excel All Breeds in Wool Production**

Write for Literature and List of Breeders

The American and Delaine Merino Record Ass'n.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec. Xenia, Ohio

American Cotswold Registry Association

Write for list of members and breeders. If you have registered Cotswolds to sell, or wish to buy and will state what you have or want, will try and assist you or give you desired information.

F. W. HARDING

Secretary

Purebred Record Bldg.,
Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
D. C. LEWIS, President

DAY FARMS COMPANY
PAROWAN, UTAH

Breeders of Rambouillet Show Sheep
We do not feature a show flock, but we win wherever we show.

April, 1926—We trucked 6 head to Salt Lake show and won three firsts out of four that we competed for.

September, 1928—We trucked 8 head to Sanpete County show and won three firsts out of five we competed for.

Our Winnings in Southern Utah Rambouillet Shows:

1928—Three firsts, five seconds, three thirds.

1927—Nine firsts, five seconds, two thirds, two grand champions.

1926—Six firsts, five seconds, three thirds, one grand champion.

IF YOU LIKE FINE WHITE LONG STAPLE CRIMPY WOOL, GOOD HEAVY BONE, LEGS SET WELL APART, STRONG BACKS: WE GROW THAT KIND.

Wilford Day
Pres. and Mgr.

W. S. Day
Sec'y and Treas.

Condition of Western Ranges and Live Stock on December 1st.

The following statement of general conditions in seventeen western range states and for individual states was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Regional Live Stock Office at Sacramento, California:

Rains and snow generally came too late to help winter range feed, except in southern areas. Winter range feed is generally good east of the Continental Divide, except in Oklahoma and the northern sections of New Mexico, and Arizona. West of the Divide winter ranges are short following dry weather during the summer and fall, and more than usual feeding will be necessary. The winter sheep ranges in Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Washington and in the northern two-thirds of Arizona and New Mexico are poor. The condition of ranges is 83 per cent of normal compared to 84 per cent last month, 93 per cent a year ago, 84 per cent two years ago, and the five-year average of 87.3 per cent.

Hay in the western states is a little short of 1927 with a small carry-over of old hay. With short range grass and early feeding in places the hay supply in many states is not sufficient for hard winter. Hay prices are generally higher than last winter.

Cattle are going into the winter in good flesh, but west of the Continental Divide are thinner than a year ago. East of the Divide cattle are in about as good condition as a year ago, except in Oklahoma and New Mexico. Storms late in November caused a seasonal shrink in condition in several states. With better prices, there has been a tendency to sell off cattle, and local demand for restocking has been limited. The condition of cattle is 89 per cent or normal compared with 90 per cent last month, 92 per cent a year ago, and the five-year average of 90.6 per cent.

Range sheep are generally in good condition but not as good as a year ago. Winter sheep ranges in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, California and New Mexico are poor to fair and considerable feeding will be necessary. Winter prospects are good in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. There has been an active demand for ewe lambs and young ewes, but a poor demand for old ewes of the poorer type. A few contracts have been made in California for early lambs. The range movement was finished in November with a general tendency to hold many ewe lambs. The condition of sheep and lambs is 91 per cent of normal compared with 92 per cent last month, 95 per cent a year ago, and the five-year average of 94.1 per cent.

DETAILS BY STATES

Montana: November was exceptionally dry, with favorable conditions for stock. Range feed plentiful and of good quality. Hay and feeds ample with surplus in some sections. Good local demand for ewe lambs and young ewes, very little demand for old ewes. Local demand for cattle light. Stock in excellent condition.

Wyoming: Cattle and sheep in very good condition. Range feed very good, but recent snows have closed some ranges. Hay and other feed sufficient for a normal winter, but no surplus. Financial condition generally good.

North Dakota (western): Weather conditions during November very favorable to live stock, so cattle and sheep are in very good condition. There is a shortage of soil moisture and pastures have dried, but there is plenty of feed on stubble fields and meadows. Cattle have been sold short to meet obligations.

South Dakota (western): Weather during November was mild and live stock are in good condition. Ranges are generally good except south central section. Feeding has not been necessary. Hay supplies sufficient except possibly in south central areas. Good demand for ewe lambs and young ewes, not much demand for old ewes. Very little tendency to restock cattle. Stock water short in the east central and southeastern parts of the range country.

Nebraska (western): Heavy snows in November have slightly lowered the condition of the range and made feeding necessary. Hay and other feed plentiful. Cattle in very good condition.

Kansas (western): Rains and snow damaged short grass pastures, particularly in the southwest where some cake is being fed. In the northwest corn stalks are supplying lots of pasturage. Very little pasturing on wheat due to small growth and wet fields. There is an abundant feed crop in all sections. Cattle shrunk badly during the cold rainy weather of November.

Colorado: Cattle and sheep in very good condition. Range feed supplies are good, except that rains and snow damaged the grass in the plains sections. In the west and southwest range feed is short due to dry conditions during the summer. Hay supplies are a little short but ample for the average winter. Good prices resulted in close selling of cattle and little tendency to restock. There is some demand for ewe lambs and young ewes but little demand for old ewes.

Oklahoma: Pastures and range feed are short and there is a lack of wheat pasture. Hay and other feeds sufficient unless winter is severe. Cattle in fair condition.

Texas: Ranges are good for this time of the year and are providing adequate feed in most sections. Cattle have held up well and will go into the winter in good condition. All surplus fat cattle have been sold and contracted feeder cattle have been delivered. Trading has slowed down. A few areas have a strong local demand for cattle, but not many are changing hands. Not as many cattle and sheep are being fed for market as last year. There is a good demand for young ewes and ewe lambs, with little demand for old ewes.

New Mexico: Range feed short over most of the northern half of the state, the central and western sections. Rains and snows during November caused some shrink in live stock. Feeding has been necessary in higher areas and sections covered with snow. Cattle have been sold close and in sections where feed is short sheep and lambs have been cut down.

Washington: Rains came too late to help winter feed. Range feed is short and water scarce. Stock have been moved to farm pasture and stubble fields. Hay supply sufficient for a normal winter. Stock are in good shape.

Oregon: Continued dry weather throughout the fall caused very poor range conditions, and early feeding has been necessary. Hay a little

short with advancing prices. Recent light snowfall with cold wave will close up ranges. Stock in fair to good condition.

Idaho: November rains improved the stock water situation but range feed remains generally poor. Temperatures have been low but absence of severe storms has been favorable for stock. Demand continues good for all classes of cattle, ewe lambs and young ewes but not much demand for old ewes.

Utah: Late snows helped water supply but desert sheep ranges are poor, with some shortage of water on the west desert. Winter feeding is more general than usual. Hay is plentiful but not enough for a long winter. Hay prices are higher than usual. Both cattle and sheep are in good condition due to general use of feed.

Nevada: Except in the northeast winter ranges are not as good as a month ago. Winter ranges are generally poor with a shortage of stock water in places. The hay crop was generally poor with a shortage of stock water in places. The hay crop was generally good with a good supply of feed grains. Cattle and sheep are in fair to good condition.

Arizona: Outmovement of cattle continues heavy. Ranges in southern Arizona are showing some green as a result of late rains. Northern, western and some other sections have short feed. New water has made some additional feed available. Sheep that came south are on pastures as no desert feed is available.

California: Fall rains beginning late have started new feed; more rain is needed in southern half of state; development of new grass rather slow. It is "between seasons" for stock and much use being made of old pasture feed, vineyards, meadows and fields, with considerable feeding being done to hold stock in fair flesh. Cattle imports increasing since rains began, but imports not expected to equal those of last year. Lambing has begun, and more ewes than usual will lamb this winter. Numerous new crop lambs for next spring's delivery have been contracted at good prices.

REPORT OF GOODING COUNTY (IDAHO) WOOL AND LAMB POOLS IN 1928

The following is a report on the lamb and wool pools of Gooding County, Idaho, for the year, 1928:

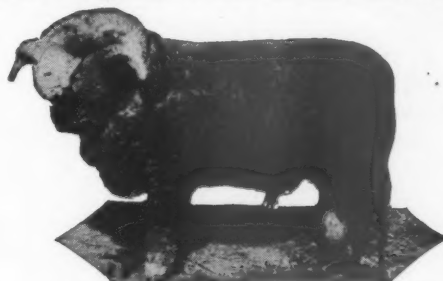
We marketed 14,539 fleeces of wool that belonged to 131 farmers; total net weight 116,570 pounds, which brought \$41,090.76. Our total expense for the wool, 1927-28 combined, was \$80.17.

Our lamb pool consisted of 281 ewes and wethers that brought us \$1,995.10, total, an average of \$7.10 per head. We sold 9919 lambs that net \$107,391.51, an average of \$10.83 per head. This was a total of 38 carloads, 10,200 head of sheep, with a net proceed of \$119,386.61 to the farmers. The freight, feed, commission, yardage, insurance, and National Meat Fund expense averaged \$309.86 per car. The other expense, including care-taker, prodpoles, weighing, telegrams, and what

BULLARD BROS.

WOODLAND, CALIFORNIA

Breeders of Fine Wool Rambouillet Sheep



"Major"—Bullard Bros.' Reserve Champion
Ram at Chicago International, 1925

Flock Founded in 1875

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. Bullard, Manager

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION DATES: JANUARY 29-30-31, 1929

THE PLACE: PHOENIX, ARIZONA

CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

AMERICA'S CHAMPION FLOCK OF LINCOLNS AND COTSWOLDS

Winners of 33 Champions at Utah State Fair and Fat Stock Shows

ONLY FIVE LOST IN FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEARS

Not How Many But How Good

Bred Ewes, Ram Lambs Delivered at Ogden, January 1.

Write or Wire Your Wants

HARRY T. CRANDELL

Box 477

Cass City, Michigan

MANTI LIVESTOCK COMPANY

MANTI, UTAH



Breeders of Rambouillets for over twenty years.



SOLANO CORRIEDALE RANCH
R. W. JICKLING—Elmira, Calif.

American Corriedale Association

President, J. H. King, Laramie, Wyo.
Secretary, F. S. King, Cheyenne, Wyo.

For literature and application blanks,
apply to Secretary.

SHROPSHIRE PRODUCE 'EM

THE SMALL LAMB
is the only one that will bring the top price when it reaches the high class market.

Even the great West is learning this important lesson. Write for printed matter.

American Shropshire Registry Association

Lafayette, Indiana
8,150 Members Life Membership \$5.00
W. F. RENK President J. M. WADE Secy.-Treas.

labor we hired here, averaged, for the 38 cars shipped through the pool, \$22.22, making a total expense per car of \$332.08.

The average shrink on ewes and wethers was 7 per cent and the average shrink on lambs was 3 per cent. The lambs shrunk from one-half to six pounds and we had one shipment of 994 lambs that gained 1.3 pounds per lamb in transit.

Summarizing the pools of the county for the year of 1928, we have the following:

Wool: 131 farmers 14,539 fleeces net \$41,093.76
Lambs: 147 farmers 9,919 lambs net 107,391.51
Ewes and Wethers 281 head net 1,995.10

Total \$150,477.37

County Agr. Agent, O. E. McConnell

EASTERN COUNTY WOOL POOLS

I have read the report of Pennsylvania wool pools in the December Wool Grower. I have traveled freely in the rural sections of that state where wool is grown. I have done much first-hand observation on farms in many of the wool growing counties. I am acquainted with old buyers in that state who have handled as much as 500,000 pounds of wool at a time. I am aware pretty closely how the wool traders of Philadelphia rate Pennsylvania wool as to rejections.

The manner of grading county wool pools in the states of Pennsylvania, North

Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky in past years is familiar to me. I am aware of similar trends in cotton grading where grading is in recent use and largely in the hands of graders bound to be rated on the amateur order. It is rare indeed that county wool pools in Pennsylvania or in any other state so far ever employ a grader regarded by the trade as professional or entirely qualified. I have yet to hear of a grader of any county wool pool in the East or in the South who was accepted by the wool trade as an altogether well qualified and going grader.

I have seen some such graders in early wool pools throwing wool as rejections that was not reject wool at all—but the grader because of his inexperience was afraid the buyer would knock down the whole pile if he did not sort the wool with real "vengeance." Later on such a grader may have learned that his squeamishness was excessive and thrown the wool more liberally for the grower, but was that any improvement in the clips!

At first the county wool pool was hailed as sort of a "cureall." The wool went right in with a hip, hip, hurrah—everything went, everybody went! But it soon became startlingly evident that many farm clips of wool got a worse accounting than if they had been cashed to the regular country buyer. On the other hand the man with the first class wool came through fine and came back the next year with his neighbor who had good wool! But the farm clips that got a bad rating didn't come back—they sold "in original bags" to the country buyer.

In the meantime, therefore, it should be easily seen that the amateur grader has by experience gotten his scared ideas of grading squared somewhat better to the demands of the trade and today is not throwing his rejections with nearly as hard a hand as he did before his eye teeth had come through at all as a wool grader.

So all in all, I believe that it is begging at least these two questions when the wool pools are given credit for reducing rejections in Pennsylvania from 12.7 per cent to 3.6 per cent in eight years.

Delaware, Ohio

G. P. Williams

WM. BRIGGS & SON

DIXON, CALIFORNIA

We produce
a high type
of Ram-
bouillet.



A choice lot
of ewes and
rams for
sale at all
times.

Briggs 1144—Yearling Rambouillet Ewe. Grand Champion Rambouillet Ewe at California State Fair, 1927.